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The Raymond Leader

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VOL. 12 RAYMOND, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, Jan. 6. 1917 NO 47

Friday evening, January 12th, The Good Fellows Club, will give a grand patriotic ball in the Opera House. All money over bare expenses will be given to the Patriotic Fund. Plans are underway to make this once the "hop" de luxe of the season. Special music, refreshments a jolly crowd, good management and the best hall in Western Canada should make the fete a big success.

Miss Melba Kirkham gave a delightful "pink tea" in honor of Misses Mabel Stoddard, Lavina Anderson and Cora Bassett, of Cardston. Monday afternoon at her home. Covers were laid for about fourteen, the color scheme being pink and pale green.

Pres. Allen is home after a pleasant holiday in Utah.

Raymond Is Dark No Early Relief

Raymond has been in darkness since the night of the 27th. Owing to a burst in the water main, which had been allowed to freeze up, the power plant was put out of commission, and thus far no effort has been made to repair it. On examination by George W. Green and Alderman John F. Salmon, the da age was estimated at $200.

The inconvenience to business men and householders, not to mention the loss, has been already great, and it is hoped every effort will be made to get the plant operating again. The Rex theatre has been put out of business entirely, and the stores, bank, etc, are "smudging" along with candles and antiquated oil lamps. A few now have gas lamps.

An arrangement was made last fall between the Knight Sugar company and the Ellison Milling company for the transfer of the electric plant from the factory to the mill. There was to be no transfer of the franchise. Mr. Green ordered two new boilers, but owing to the tremendous demand for war purposes, the order could not be filled. One came just the other evening, and the other is still in transit.

Misses Mabal Stoddard, Lavina Anderson Myrtle Wilcox and Cora Bassett of Cardston, were the guests of Miss Hazel Allen during the holidays.

"Green Stockings," a really funny three-act comedy, was presented here and at Cardston during the holidays by the dramatic club of the second ward M. I. A. assisted by A. L. Smith, of Cardston. The patronage was good at both appearances and the performance very much enjoyed. "Green Stockings" was written for professionals and its handling by this company of amateurs is therefore very creditable.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nalder are in Layton, Utah, visiting relatives and friends.

Mayor O'Brien left Thursday morning on a business trip to the south.

Will Town Buy Southard Block ?

At a recent meetiug of the town council a motion was passed authorizing the purchase of the property now occupied by the Thompson pool hall, the American cafe and the Ott barber shop. This property is owned by A. Southard, of Calgary, and is valued at $4000 cash.

At a later meeting it was decided to pass a bylaw authorizing the floating of debentures covering the purchase price of the Southard property and the cost of the proposed gymnasium.

There is already some opposition to this purchase on the grounds that the town already has land suitable for such an institution. They contend that the expenditure of money on a new site is a waste and ill-advised

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The first meeting in 1917 of the town council was held Tuesday evening with Mayor O'Brien and Ald. Allred, Brimhall, Dahl, Fisher Court and Salmon present; also Solicitor Ostlund, Secretary Kimball, Chief Heggie and Supt. Powell.

The taxes of certain widows were remitted, and the pay roll for December read and ordered paid.

The petition presented by Ald. Court from the Military Band asking for the privilege to rehearse in the town hall Saturday evenings was granted.

Ald. Dahl was elected deputy-mayor for the ensuing quarter. The board of health was elected and is composed of Mayor O'Brien, Dr. Greenaway, J. G. Allred, J. F. Salmon and T. O. King.

Ald. Salmon asked the council to reduce the water tariff for cattle and horses from 25 cents per head to 15 cents per head. After some discussion this was adopted, the rate for calves and colts being just half that amount.

Solicitor Ostlund explained the legal aspect of the electric light question. He said the town had a very good contract, but that no injunction could be obtained giving immediate relief. The only loophole the town had was a suit for specific performance of contract and damage to be determined by a judge.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Ben Peterson, a son.

Harding and Gordon Brewerton were in Calgary last week, where they closed a deal for the playing rights to the famous Submarine Pictures in the four western provinces. They will go on the road with the feature shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gordon and daughters, Hortense and Jean, returned from Lethbridge Tuesday evening after spending the holidays with relatives in the city.

The chief social event of New Year's Eve was the house party given by Miss Valeria Nalder. A large crowd of young people were present and a jolly evening was spent. The new year was accorded a noisy and joyous reception.

Don P. Skousen, who is teaching school at Bashaw, spent a portion of the Xmas holidays with his brother, Zebulon, here.

Lee Thompson was taken to the hospital this week where he underwent an operation. He is reported to be doing as well as can be expected. His brother Will, only returned from the hospital last Saturday, after an operation for appendicitis.

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American Quick Lunch
Fresh Oysters Any Style - Short Order in approved city style. Try Us

Opera House ONE NIGHT ONLY
THURSDAY, JAN. 11th
"IN WALKED JIMMY"
A Comedy Drama in 4 Acts With a Strong Dramatic Kick, With George Summers as "Jimmy"
An Excellent Cast of 20 Artists in a powerful Comedy Drama
"As Jimmy Smiles the World Smiles With Him"
Prices; 1.00, .75, .50 and .25c

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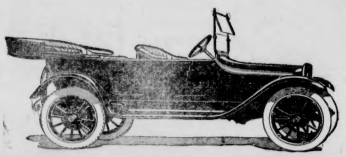

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THESE POINTS AND OTHERS MAKE SUPERIOR
THE DODGE
Thos. E. Ott, Agent

APPRECIATING your Business and hoping that the pleasant relations now existing between us will continue during the New Year.

Raymond Mercantile Co.
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"The House of Quality"
HOPES THAT ITS MANY FRIENDS WILL HAVE
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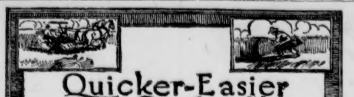

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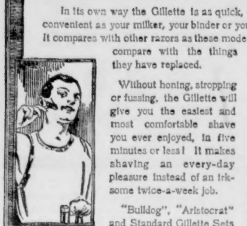
More Comfortable

Are you taking advantage of ALL the modern methods of saving time and trouble? Are you up-to-date in your shaving as well as in your work? Are you using a

Gillette Safety Razor

In its own way the Gillette is as quick, efficient and convenient as your mitker, your binder or your telephone. It compares with other razors as these modern inventions compare with the things they have replaced.

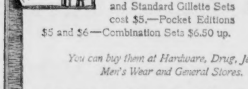


Without honing, stropping or fussing, the Gillette will give you the easiest and most comfortable shave you ever enjoyed, in five minutes or less! It makes shaving an every-day pleasure instead of an irksome twice-a-week job.

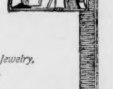
"Bulldog", "Aristocrat" and Standard Gillette Sets cost $5.—Pocket Editions $5 and $6—Combination Sets $6.50 up.

You can buy them at Hardware, Drug, Jewelry, Men's Wear and General Stores.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited



Office and Factory: Gillette Building, MONTREAL.



Learning Ceaselessly

To Stop All Learning Is to Cease Living

All life is an academy. Everyone we meet is a potential teacher. The mother learns from her infant who is still unaware of the alphabet. The instructor of a class of boys and girls continually learns from the pupils, and the best teachers are the first to own the fact. Business itself is a business college. Fashion in dress is a cycle of initiation. We copy all the time from one another; we adapt to our own uses what we see and hear. From every friend we take a trick of modulating the voice; from another we derive some feature of our apparel; from another we obtain an opinion or a point of view which changes or supplants our previous theory. To stop learning is to cease living. To lose interest in true stories that are told in our presence, by those who bore a part in what they describe, is to concede that we are out of the running and are content with the society of our own ingrowing personality. But the true scholar in the art of living is a learner to the last. —Philadelphia Ledger.

The Pioneer Farmer

Canadians are preparing to celebrate next year, whether or no the piping times of peace have come, the precentenary of the first farmer settler. He was Louis Hebert, a Paris apothecary, who landed in 1617 with his wife and children, and at once began to clear and cultivate the wild woodland on the site now occupied by the Cathedral and Upper Town of Quebec. His only tool was a hoe, with which he worked the soil until it was ready for the seeds and fruit trees brought from France; and it seems to have fared comfortably on the product of his labors.

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

Opportunity and Time

"Man," says Disraeli, "should think of opportunities, not of time." Yet if men would think more of the length of time they are liable to get by thinking of their opportunities and taking advantage of them, it would be better for a good many bank cashiers.

Nameless Horrors

Bulgarian Ladies Mad With the Lust for Blood

Following the raid upon Rumanian territory by the Germans and Bulgarians an organized butchery of innocent and defenceless men, women and children took place. When the cry was raised, "Down with the Rumanians," and "To hell with their women," the Germans, as usual, did the thing systematically, putting their Rumanian prisoners up in batches and shooting them in the market place and other convenient places.

Some of those who escaped state that among the Bulgarian inhabitants who took part were well-dressed women and "young men in light suits and straw hats," whilst the women incited their children to share in the revel. Knives, hatches, anything with which torture could be inflicted, were employed, and teeth were freely used by the women.

Nameless horrors were performed by these fiends in human shape. Limbs were lopped off, eyes gouged out, or as many wounds as possible inflicted on their helpless victims.

There is in hospital today in Bucharest a raving lunatic, a lady of good Rumanian family, the wife of a judge who, hearing that the Rumanians were being massacred, rushed, half-dressed, on the tribunal where her husband. She arrived just in time to see a hatchet descend on his head and cleave his body nearly in halves. She was found and recognized by some Rumanian officers, who brought her to the capital.

Canada's Climate Is Not Changing

This Is Opinion of Sir Frederick Stupart, Director of Observatory

Canada's climate is not changing, according to the deductions of Sir Frederick Stupart in an address before the Royal Astronomical Society at Toronto. The speaker went into scientific details and analysis with considerable minuteness. Meteorological tables, obtained in some cases from the early French settlers and Jesuit missionaries and extending back for two centuries, show that the climate has been pulsatory through long years. The tendency—very slight, however—is toward wet summers and reduced rainfalls. Such changes as do come about Sir Frederick ascribed to "changes in the circulation of the earth's atmosphere," which, to the unlisted, probably means "wind."

One point of interest to the lay mind was developed. Meteorological and climatic conditions in the Pacific B.C. ages are traced and determined somewhat closely. Trees in California which were 3,793 years of age revealed the fact, when compared with the Douglas pine of Washington and southern Europe, that conditions in the eastern and western hemispheres were identical, that the phenomenon was presumably world-wide, and that climatic changes during the past 2,000 years had been exceedingly slow.

She: When we are married I will never see you coming home at 2 in the morning, will I?

He: Not if you are a heavy sleeper, dear.

In all infantile complaints that are the result of the depredations of worms in the stomach and intestines Miller's Worm Powders will be found an effective remedy. They attack the cause of these troubles, and by expelling the worms restore the organs to their due orderly working of the system, without which the child cannot maintain its strength or thrive. These powders mean health and improvement.

See in Darkness

Searchlight Emitting Invisible Rays Made By Inventor of F-Rays

Signor Giulio Ulivi, the inventor of "F" rays, was badly injured in a laboratory experiment some time ago, and only recovered after many months spent in a military hospital at Milan. Signor Ulivi announces now that he has succeeded in applying the invisible infra red waves beyond the red band of the spectrum to detect objects in darkness by determining their length.

The new invention is known as "Scotoscopia," meaning vision in darkness, and consists of a search-light emitting invisible rays which illuminate distant objects and render them visible only to the observer. Thus by means of Scotoscopic searchlights warships are enabled to see without being seen.

Photographs or rather Scotographs of objects in darkness can be taken and enlarged so that enemy coasts can be mapped. The invention can be used on land and sea as well as in the air, so that it will be found most useful in waging war against submarines and in defence against aerial raids. Signals can be exchanged invisibly between ships equipped with Scotoscopic apparatuses, and other practical applications of this wonderful invention can easily be obtained.

A wild-eyed, dishevelled looking woman burst into the local police station. "My husband has been threatening to drown himself for some time," she cried, hysterically. "And he's been missing now for two days. I want you to have the canal dragged."

"Anything peculiar about him by which he can be recognized, supposing we find a body?" inquired the inspector.

The woman hesitated, and seemed at a loss for a minute or two. Then a look of relief spread slowly over her face.

"Why, yes," she exclaimed at last; "he's dead!"

"Pop, what do we mean by economy?"

"Spending money in such a way as not to get any fun out of it, my son."

No Thirty Years' War

If the War Settles Down to a Question of Endurance, It Will Be Bad for Germany

Field Marshal von Hindenburg could not deny that the entente allies are in a better position to wage a thirty years' war, if that be necessary, than are the Germans and Austrians. Does he think that the people of Germany are in a position to stand another thirty years' war? How did the last one leave Germany? The idea is impossible. No nation can fight thirty years on a diet of sawdust. If the war settles down to a question of mere endurance—and that is what Hindenburg confesses that it is on the western front—Germany is doomed. Meantime, the world will shudder at the invocation of the spectre of another Thirty Years' War. Of that war, history tells us that it "reduced Germany to a state of misery that no historian has been able to describe," and that it kept the whole land for 150 years in the stillness of exhaustion.—Boston Transcript.

Help for Asthma—Neglect gives asthma a great advantage.

The public, once it has secured a foothold, fastens its grip on the bronchial passages tenaciously. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is daily curing cases of asthma of long standing. Years of suffering, however, might have been prevented had the remedy been used when the trouble was in its first stages. Do not neglect asthma, but use this preparation at once.

Waste in England

At home the government has to practice economy and enforce it. Its reduced rate of expenditure on the army is, as we have said, a good sign of good management, but we hear many examples of the wasteful use made of men who have been added to the vast numbers of people who muddle away their time doing nothing save sign an occasional form. The railways cut down trains for business men and maintain those used by ladies bent on shopping and matinees. There is still an enormous amount of wasted energy and waged money going into the wrong things. —London Economist.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Hatching Eggs in China

The Chinese in the neighborhood of Amoy have a curious way of hatching hens' and ducks' eggs. The breeder roasts a quantity of unhusked rice, and when it is lukewarm spreads a three-inch layer of it in a basket, and places about one hundred eggs thereon; then he spreads another layer of rice over the eggs, and then six layers of eggs, so that there are five hundred eggs in the tub. Once every twenty-four hours the eggs are taken out and the rice reheated. When the eggs are again put into the rice, those that formed the bottom layer are placed on top. The chicks and ducklings hatch in from twenty to thirty days. —Youth's Companion.

HARD WORKING WOMEN

Will Find New Strength Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

It is useless to tell a hard working woman that she must not work or worry. Every woman at one head or a home; every girl in offices, shops or factories must work and must do her less worry. These cannot be avoided. But it is the duty of every woman and every girl to save her strength as much as possible, and to build up her system to meet unusual demands. Her future health depends upon it. To guard against a breakdown in health the blood must be kept rich, red and pure. To keep the blood in this condition nothing can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They strengthen the nerves, restore the appetite, bring the glow of health to pallid cheeks, and renewed energy to listless people. Women cannot always rest when they should, but they can keep up their strength and keep away disease by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Jos. Tompsett, Ottawa, Ont., writes: "For several years I suffered terribly from nervous debility and could get no help, and I began to think that I would never get better. One day I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised and thought I would try them. After taking four boxes I was much better, but I continued using the pills for several months when I was again in the best of health. When I began taking the pills I weighed only 100 pounds. While under their use with my renewed health I now weigh 140. I recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to everyone whom I know to be ailing."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

She (tearfully): Henry, our engagement is at an end, and I wish to return to you everything you have ever given me.

He (cheerfully). Thanks, Blanche! You may begin at once with the kisses!

They are married now.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

In far-away Fiji the natives are engaged doing their bit to bring about the collapse of the Teutonic power on the battlefield. Many native women are engaged in preserving fruit for the New Zealand troops. A number of Fijians have been selected for some kind of special work in one of the islands, so as to relieve white men for services in Europe.

ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Following Family Traditions

A Democratic Princess Who Did Not Mind a Little Task

Evidently English Princesses are still accustomed to doing little things for themselves without feeling that they lose prestige thereby, for Princess Patricia, as she rose from luncheon recently, pushed back her own chair, and, of course, quite unconsciously brought back to the minds of those who saw the little act that the story told of her aunt, the Princess Royal, who at the first dinner of the German Court very irksome when, as the wife of Crown Prince Frederick, she fell under their yoke. Happening to want some chairs moved into her nursery one day, she carried them herself. Later, when called to account for such an astounding forgetfulness of Royal dignity, the Princess replied that she had often seen her mother move chairs, and what the Queen of England did she thought could safely be done by a mere German Princess.

"You call yourself a heart specialist?" said the patient when he had recovered consciousness.

"I certainly do," answered the physician.

"Then you ought to know better than to prescribe a bill like this to a man in my condition."

Mrs. Youngwife: Oh, John, the maid has just put one of our wedding presents on the fire.

John: Goodness! How careless! What is it?

Mrs. Youngwife: The copper kettle.

Dry Wave Hit America 1680

Colonists Petitioned Governor to Suppress Sale of Liquor

The water wagon started on its journey through this country long ago than most persons realize. I fer you a proof of this assertion, which was 236 years old last April.

It in the form of a petition to a royal governor signed by twelve men who were determined that the brey" ers' big horses shouldn't run ove them;

Where as, wee, ye inhabitants of ye neu Seated Towne near ye falls of Dellaware (called Crewcorne), finding ourselves agrieved by ye Indians when drunk, informeth that we be and have been in great danger o our lives, of our houses burning, o our goods stealing and our Wives and Children affrighting. Insomuch that wee are forced to go about our Lawful affairs, least when we come home we finde you and our concerns diminished.

These things considered, wee doe humbly & jointly desire that the selling of brandy and strong liquors to ye Indians may be wholly suppressed, when if done wee hope wee shall live peacefully.—Girard, in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Village Expert (on the duration of the war): Zome zes this, an' zome zes that an' t'other, but wot I zes is —where ain't no knowin' an' no tellin', an' I b'aint far wrong neither. —Punch.

The first thing a woman does after a man caller has gone is to look at herself in the glass.

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

LONDON.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of one of the many eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Jarvis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their sight restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man writes after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses. My eyes do not water any more. At night they pained terribly, now they never do. Sight fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The strained place seemed hazy with or without glasses. After using Dr. Jarvis' prescription for three days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses. It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets and one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water. Use this solution to bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your case is long standing you, even a little, take steps to save your sight now before it is too late. Many badly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was referred, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee that it strengthens eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in every family."—The Valmar Drug Co., Store 6, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot.

James Richardson & Sons, Limited

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Western Offices - - Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or 'phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your cars "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by Sending us Samples and Obtaining our Advice as to Best Destination before Shipping Your Grain, particularly Barley, Oats and Rye.

LICENSED AND BONDED Established 1857

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.

RELIABLE GRAIN MERCHANTS

470 Grain Exchange

WE GET RESULTS THAT SATISFY.

Write for market information.

MINNEAPOLIS WINNIPEG DULUTH

HOME AND MOTHER

Words that express the tenderest sentiments of the human heart. Mother is the most beautiful word in the language.

When we think of the winters of childhood, the sleepless nights and the anxious moments that mother endured to bring us to Manhood and Womanhood, shouldn't we give greater thought to the comforts of father and mother when travelling from home.

We, as hotel-keepers, in the interest of the future prosperity of our investment, are compelled to give considerable thought to the creature comforts of all our guests.

And if you feel like giving father or mother a trip at any time, advise them, when they are in Toronto, to stay at the

WALKER HOUSE
The House of Plenty
FRONT AND YORK STREETS

OR

HOTEL CARLS-RITE
The House of Comfort
FRONT AND SIMCOE STREETS

Both our hotels enjoy reputations second to none for comfort, cleanliness, a healthy moral atmosphere, and rates that are extremely reasonable.—American or European Plan.

WRIGHT & CARROLL, Proprietors. Formerly Famous Hotels, TORONTO, ONT. (Both former Westerners)

British Plantation Rubber Is Saving Canada Millions

Low Prices of Rubbers and Overshoes Due to Britain's Control of Situation

Here in Canada many of us have fallen into the truly Anglo-Saxon habit of considering the "Mother of Parliaments" slow and a bit behind the times. The present price of rubber, when its cause is revealed, affords one of the many proofs that such an opinion is away off the mark.

Thanks to great rubber plantations established, in the face of criticism and ridicule, many years before in her tropical Dominions, Great Britain at the outbreak of war held a firm and tightening grip on the world's supply of raw rubber—a grip reinforced by her dominating navy. From 60% in 1914, the production of these plantations has grown this year to 75% of the whole world's output, leaving only about half the requirements of the United States alone to come from all other sources.

The result has been that the needs of the Allies, enormous though they are, have been plentifully supplied, while Germany has been reduced to registered mails and the "Deutschland" in desperate attempts to mitigate her rubber famine. Neutrals have been allowed all the rubber they want, at prices actually lower than before the war, so long as they prevent any of it from reaching the enemy, while Canada and other parts of the Empire have an abundant supply at equally favorable Government regulated prices.

In this foresight and generosity of the British Government lies the reason why rubber alone, of all the great staples, has not gone up in price—why rubber boots, rubbers and overshoes are as inexpensive as ever, while leather shoes are costing several dollars a pair more. Wearing rubbers or overshoes through this winter to protect these expensive shoes, or rubber farm shoes to replace them, is more than practical thrift—it is grateful patriotism, for in thus saving leather we make it easier for the Government to secure the absolutely necessary supplies of this alarmingly scarce material for our soldiers.

Both Thrift and Patriotism Point to Rubbers!

39

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL

TORONTO

American Plan—$3.50 and up; $4.00 with bath

ONE of the largest and most comfortable Hotels in the Dominion, strictly first-class. The Queen's is well known. 400 rooms, 120 en suite, with baths; long distance Telephone in every room; elegantly furnished throughout; cuisine and service of the highest order of excellence. In within easy reach of railway station, theatre and shopping districts. Hotel coaches meet all trains.

McGAW & WINNETT

UNDERGROUND VILLAGES IN FRANCE USED BY HUNS IN CAVE WARFARE

IMMENSE NAVIGABLE CANAL IS ALSO UTILIZED

Caves Which Were Dug During the Religious Wars in France Centuries Ago Are Now Occupied by the German Armies, And Constitute a New Line of Defence

While the cave warfare, which has been adopted by the Germans as their latest style of defensive tactics, is being greatly facilitated at the southern extremity of the Franco-British offensive by the existence of caves dug by the Huguenots, it is being even more facilitated at the northern extremity of the line by the existence of the entire underground villages.

The caves, cellars and vaults dug by the Huguenots in the province of Santerre, both for refuge and for concealing their valuables, date back to the religious wars which were waged in France several centuries ago. The subterranean villages in the northern part of Picardy are of a more antique origin and go back to feudal times.

As a rule, they are dug into solid rock, and the French general staff has reason to believe that their existence was not only long ago known to Germans, but long ago counted on by the German general staff as a definite means for clinging on to the soil of France.

There is every reason to believe that the series of underground villages in Picardy is to be utilized by the Germans in constructing a new line of defence against the Franco-British drive that has pushed them centrifugal out of their line of trench defenses which they had regarded as untakable.

By a combination of circumstances, the immense navigable canal which was being dug in the northern part of France when the war began, and which was to have been one of France's greatest inland waterways, also on the west and constitutes an additional asset to the Germans for their new line of defense. This canal, starting from Peronne, where it was to connect up with the Somme canal already in existence, traverses the northern half of the pathway of the allies' offensive, cutting the Bapaume-Cambrai road near Horrincourt.

At the moment war was declared this canal was practically completed and ready to have the water turned in. At the foot of Mount Saint Quenin, the French have reached the banks of this canal, but it has been ascertained that the Germans are utilizing the big ditch for their own line of defences. This does not constitute a serious fact for the French general staff, as it is in possession of all the details of the canal construction.

What it does regret, however, is that its occupation by the Germans unquestionably will force its comprehensive destruction by the allies' heavy artillery and the years of time and millions of francs spent in its construction will be wiped out.

Along the line of this canal also are to be found the underground villages of feudal times, which are being organized by the Germans with machine guns for a final resistance. Two of the most famous of these subterranean villages is at Hermies, on the bank of the canal. The village is dug in the loess of the district, and its fortification by the Germans will, of course, entail the destruction of the church edifice by the allied artillery. Other underground villages are to be found in the valley of the Exuette, traversed also by the canal, and at Ypres. Getting the Germans out of these subterranean villages is not considered a serious problem by the French general staff.

The Edison of the Trenches

French Electrician Is Given Croix de Guerre for Successful Invention

A young French soldier has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre because he rigged dictaphones on the edge of a German trench near Fort Vaux in the Verdun theatre of war, by which he was able to warn his fellows of a number of gas attacks in order of preparation against them.

Out of odds and ends of the debris of war he fashioned the first dictaphone, the case of which was an empty 75-m.m. shell. Under cover of night he placed this in the barbed wire entanglements of the first-line German trench, running a wire back to his first-line trench, a ground connection carrying the "return" current. It worked, and then he made other dictaphones until he had an effective system of electrical espionage on a considerable length of German trench.

This same Frenchman, suffering with his fellow soldiers from the starving out to which they were put by eight or seventy-two hours later how things were going on in the rest of the long battle line, set up a crude wireless station by means of which he caught the daily communique from the Eiffel Tower, and circulated it to the other soldiers about him.

George Kenneth End, in the November issue of the Engineering Magazine Monthly, paints a graphic word picture of the effectiveness of the apparatus, which he saw working.

"This young Edison of the trenches," he writes, "is the leader of a group of expert electricians exempted to one of the most difficult and dangerous jobs on the front. The laying of wires from the 'listening stations' to the switchboards further back of the lines, the wiring of underground mines so as to afford illumination for the soldiers' retreat when the earth, and the constant vigilance over the wires, which at any moment might be cut by exploding shells, is his job.

Via Hudson Bay By Autumn, 1917

Newfoundlanders Expect Wheat to Be Shipped Thus by That Date

The belief that the export of wheat from Western Canada to Europe, by way of Hudson Bay, may be begun in the autumn of 1917 was expressed by officers of the first-line transport steamer Nascopie, which has just returned from her last trip of the season to Port Nelson.

They said that the construction of a railway from Winnipeg to Port Nelson and the building of shipping terminals at that point warranted the expectation that the first ship to take out of the new port would be made before the close of navigation next autumn.

Twenty-four boy farmers of California, who are studying the new United States for new ideas, have been right royally received in Boston. They arrived on the trip in their 1,100 competitors in the University of California's annual crop-growing contest for high school agricultural clubs. On their journey across the continent they consumed 12,000 meals and visited 20 different points of interest that they had studied.

Skinner: I have nothing but praise for the new minister.

Morton: So I noticed when the plate came around.

Helping the Russians

Captured Bohemians Volunteer to Help Russia in Munition Factories

According to the Bohemian National Alliance, the Bohemian soldiers captured by the Russians are helping the Russians in the munition factories and in the field. "Bohemia," says the report, "is the seat of the Austrian iron industry, and among the multitudes of captured Bohemians were thousands of machinists and other mechanics. Among the officers were numerous highly-trained engineers and chemists, graduates of the famous polytechnics of Prague and Brno. These men joyfully volunteered to help in Russia's newly established munition and other works, so that now fully 50,000 of them are engaged in the production of armaments and other war material to be used against the hated German tyrants. But the Bohemians did more than that. There is today in the process of formation a full army corps to consist of Bohemians and Slovaks, one brigade is complete in numbers and equipment and it won't be many weeks before 50,000 men, former wearers of Austrian uniforms, will take the field under Russian standards."

Brings Great Gold Tales from Alaska

A Young Swedish Explorer Tells of Riches Found in the Arctic Circle

Bringing a tale of a land where gold is more plentiful than it is in Alaska, Christin Leden, a young Swedish explorer, has returned to New York after three years spent in the Arctic. As evidence of the truth of his story, he has a harpoon head hammered out of gold by the natives of a camp since wiped out by disease. He has also several specimens of gold-bearing quartz brought to him by Eskimos who dared many dangers in order to get them. Leden said he had visited a land where the ground was so full of oil that in the warm months the smell of it filled the air.

Mr. Leden's explorations carried him over thousands of miles in the country northwest of Hudson Bay. He went alone, and lived and traveled with the natives. His outfit was shipped by boat to Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay, which was the starting point in his travels.

Just where the gold and oil are Mr. Leden will not say. The place where the gold is to be found he does not visit, because to have done so, he said, would have meant another two years in the north. The territory was described to him by some Eskimos, who told him of a great hill which had been so split that the different strata were uncovered. Here the gold, they said, could be plainly seen. Mr. Leden persuaded some of those journeying north to search out the hill.

Sees Struggle for Principle

Unitarian Minister, Commanding the American Legion, Tells Why He Went

Lieut.-Col. F. C. Bullock, of New York State, the only clergyman in the world to command a battalion of the line, arrived in London, where, without doffing his khaki, he has been preaching in a Unitarian church. He is in command of one of the American Legion battalions raised in Canada. Altogether there are five battalions of American citizens raised in Canada and attached to the Canadian forces. In the first 825 volunteers from twenty-five out of forty-eight states in the Union were represented.

In answer to a question why he joined the Canadian army as a combatant, the colonel said:

"I hold it wrong to tell another man to go out and shoot without you do likewise. Once upon I have the privilege of commanding, and more, came voluntarily. They realized, as I did, that this was a war of principles, not of nations, and that the United States was affected by the outcome just as much as the allied nations.

"It was a question whether the mailed fist should rule civilization or whether the principles of the Man whose fists were nailed to the cross should prevail. But the sinking of the Lusitania was the casting of the die. Then I announced I had furled my flag, that it never again should be carried by the forces until the conscientiously had been so long my home had declared itself against such a barbarism.

"I then took a commission and combatant rank and helped to raise the Canadian battalion of which I am. That one battalion grew into eight." said the colonel with a satisfied smile.

"In America's motto, 'Peace first' is a ubiquitous sign, 'Safety First.' There is no more ignoble cry, unless it be 'Too Proud to Fight'; as no honor comes before safety. Righteousness and justice take precedence when it comes to a question of pride and fighting."

Another War Prophet

All is well in Germany, and her troops are bound to win out — according to another war prophet. That there may be no mistake as to the sweeping character of his prophecy, he says: "There is more patience will be required for a few weeks until the official army bulletins in their classic style proclaim results. Autumn is getting on. The allies have attained no success anything, even on the other hand are past the danger point, and may await the favorable moment for a counter with equanimity and confidence."

The above was written on the 8th October, before the flight of Germans from Verdun, before the hold up of the Austrians in Transylvania, before the retreat of Mackensen in Dobrudja, and before the steady push backwards of the Germans on the Somme. Prophets should not prophesy unless they know.

The Gentle Hun

Germans Tie Prisoners to Iron Bars as Part of Punishment

A soldier of fortune, serving the allies, with the bad luck to fall into the hands of the enemy as a prisoner of war, and, in due time, was interned. Having secured his liberty as an invalid, he has related information respecting the treatment of prisoners-of-war in the camp to which he was sent. This has been embodied in a series of articles to the London Daily Telegraph. There is little in them, however, that will surprise the reader familiar with the conditions that prevailed some time ago at Wittenburg and Ruhleben. The new facts which the Spaniard relates lay bare to the world three a lurid light upon matters of method and these methods are, to say the least, scarcely worthy of a barbaric people in the present epoch of the world's history. It is questionable, indeed, if any man-eating tribe in Central Africa would treat their fellow-men as the Germans treated the prisoners of war with whom the writer of the revelations hinted at was incarcerated. We can only give a sample of what he can only for—

One of the punishments consisted in tying a prisoner's wrists and attaching him to an iron bar, having previously placed two or three bricks. When he was fixed to the bar the bricks were knocked away, so that the victim had to support himself as best he could on tip-toe. So he remained for anything up to three or four hours, after which he released he was half dead, and his wrists were cut and bleeding.

Another variation of the cage, as its name indicates, consisted in enclosing a prisoner in a circle formed of six or seven inches by barbed wire. If the cage was left out in the open exposed to the weather and there the prisoner remained from three to six days without being able to move, being refused by a single morsel of food. The points of the barbed wire were carefully turned inside. The prisoner was fed there, but had no protection from the sun, rain or snow. He was unable to sleep, because if he was overcome by fatigue and fell to one side or the other he was aroused by the points of the wire penetrating his flesh."

Marvelous Daring Of Young Birdmen

British Authorities Are Adopting New Ideas With Great Rapidity

England is not only manufacturing aeroplanes in tremendous quantity, but is adopting new inventions so rapidly that Canadian members of the Military Flying Corps returning from Toronto have had to master the intricacies of twenty new types within the space of a few months.

Rev. Dr. W. J. McKay, of Toronto, who's son, Lieut. Evans McKay, has been a member of the Royal Flying Corps in England for the last eighteen months, has received interesting news respecting the aerial achievements of Canadians over the land. Lieut. McKay confines his letter to personal matters respecting his own doings and those of the Canadians in the flying corps. He states that after several weeks' illness in the hospital he is again taking active service. He has made several trips to the front in such very small and

Dr. McKay's friend, Rev. W. F. Price, writing from London, pays a high tribute to the Canadian aviators scribing two Zeppelins brought down in flames in the London district. "I was two and half hours reading your letter says, "most unforgettable sights—the second one especially. It was a marvellous performance, a new page in the history of aluminum. It fell upon a large tall tree, and was hanging in tremendous darkness, flying from tree and spread out over many yards of ground at the foot.

"I should like to appreciate too highly the marvellous daring of our heroic young birdmen, who go up alone in the darkness, flying fearlessly in their comparatively small machines to do battle two miles above the earth and to destroy Zeppelins. They richly deserve all the honors that can be given them.

"From the standpoint of the material loss the raids have been far more costly to Germany than to England. Our airships every night represent an outlay of at least four million dollars, while the total damage done is hardly covered by a quarter of that amount."

Striking Cures in Canadian Hospitals

Mental Suggestion Restores Speech, Hearing and Taste to Soldier

Lieut.-Col. Charles Starr, of Toronto, who has had charge of Orthopedic work in the Military Hospitals of Canadian Special Hospital, Ramsgate, England, preparing for setting up an English service similar institutions.

Col. Robert Jones, director of the military orthopedic work in Great Britain, is establishing hospitals similar to Canadian Hospital at Ramsgate, all over England.

Canada has thus led the way in one of the most successful medical enterprises of the war.

Among recent striking cures at Ramsgate is Cecil Hogan, a former employe of the Grand Trunk, who had been twice wounded at Ypres. He was suffering from shell shock, Somme operations, whilst following the tanks, and when rescued he had lost his speech, hearing and taste.

After ten minutes' treatment through mental suggestion at Ramsgate Hogan's speech returned, hearing vanished, and he has since recovered the sense of taste.

Another man, named Villeneuve, was struck blind by a star shell, and went fourteen months from hospital to hospital fruitlessly. Eventually he reached Ramsgate, where special treatment restored his sight, and he is now on active service again in France.

BRITAIN'S WEALTH IN HEROES IS ONE OF REVELATIONS OF THE WAR

READINESS OF SACRIFICE FOR A GREAT PURPOSE

Giving Up All for the Future of Humanity and for a Victory that Will Free the World from the Menace of Military Despotism That Is Now Threatened

Mr. Lloyd George spoke recently to a number of members of parliament of "the great discovery of the war"—the revelation of Britain's wealth in heroes of every class—and of war's lesson for the coming days of peace—sacrifice and devotion for the common good.

The Secretary for War was at home, in Downing street, receiving a portrait of his daughter, Miss Olwen Lloyd George (in Welsh costume), painted by Mr. Ellis Roberts. The artist had been presented by the Welsh artist to the Welsh Division, and was afterwards bought by a number of ladies for presentation to Mr, and Mrs. Lloyd George, the cost—about $2,320—going to provide comforts for the troops at the front.

Miss Violet Douglas-Pennant, daughter of Lord Penrhyn, made the presentation on behalf of the subscribers. She spoke of the David that would make an end of the Goliath of Prussian militarism,—and stop to remake Europe on happier lines.

Returning thanks for the beautiful portrait on behalf of Mrs. Lloyd George and himself, the War Minister said he was beautiful as the portrait itself was, more beautiful was the patriotic impulse that prompted the daughter of a house to consecrate it to the help of our gallant troops and the kindly and gracious thoughts that it was to bring to friends at the front. present it to his wife and to himself.

I can assure you, he continued, that we are deeply touched by the kind thought. These are trying, anxious, terrible times, and public men who are in the least entrusted with affairs need all the sympathy, support and encouragement that friends can give them. It is an hourly, daily, constant wear of responsibility of the most terrible and ghastly kind, and I think I am speaking the feeling of all the men with whom I am associated in this great war when I say that there are moments when we feel as if we cannot bear to flee to the remotest and most unexplored islands in the Southern Seas, and stay there until the time of healing comes.

I appreciate the gift, and I appreciate the time at which you have offered it to me. It is a gift for the benefit of a very gallant division in the field. There are so many heroes in this war that it is almost impossible in dispatches to enumerate them. There are so many cases of valor, and the endurance of these gallant men at the front. They have given themselves a new meaning. They have given it a new standard, a new standard of manhood, something more than it ever meant before. We never understood the word until the story of the war began to unfold upon us. We never knew, not that amongst us we had the heroic spirit of a man there only had a heart of gold and was capable of daring and enterprise, who had the spirit of chivalry, but that we had thousands, myriads of them, who had all qualities in the highest and in the humblest homes.

That is the revelation of this war. A revelation of something splendid hidden in the heart of the humblest man — of patriotism, consecration, self-sacrifice, devotion to the cause, attachment to ideals, and readiness of sacrifice for a great purpose. We never knew that there was a new pride in humanity, and a new pride in the land that has produced so many myriads of heroes. We had no thought these qualities were qualities of the great, of the select; but they are all apart they are all elect. It is a revelation of heroes; we never knew we were capable of such great things, and I agree with the very timely word uttered by Miss Pennant that, if we can do such things in war, we can also do them in peace.

Peace has its sacrifices. Peace demands valour, peace demands devotion, peace will be an unutterable insanity if the lesson which this war has taught us of the possibilities of the people in unity, in sacrifice for a common end, in devotion to the cause of common humanity, and of our common country, should be lost, when the flag has been brought back, and we return from the field of labor and of toil.

I do not think I ought to sit down without thanking the gallant division to which the subscriptions for this beautiful portrait are to be given. They have their task nobly. Wales has good reason to be proud of them. They are registered in the records of history that has produced many valiant deeds in the past. The capture of the Mametz Wood was one of the finest achievements in this war.

Just before I came into the room the secretary showed me the list of subscribers. I was delighted to see many of my old friends; I was equally glad to see there old political foes. There were the names of some of my old friends of the Welsh parliamentary party, and there were some who are not within hand-shaking distance.

Before the war—before the deluge of war—there was a time when party politicians. Since the war I have given no thought to party politics. I have had but one purpose.

We must emerge triumphant out of this conflict, or better not emerge at all. Victory is the one thing that we have all at stake; for it is. It is that the future of humanity is trembling in the balance. It is that knowledge that has led these gallant boys—to whom, through this portrait, we are sending some message of comfort—to leave their homes and face the terrors of the battlefield. It is for that that many of them have laid down their lives; and having done all, we must see that reward for their sacrifices shall be found in a victory that will free humanity from the menace of a despotism which has been like a dark cloud hanging over us for generations.

Indians are Doing Their Bit in the Great War

About 1,200 Are in Ranks of Canadian Expeditionary Force

That about 1,200 full-blooded Indians have enlisted for overseas service since the war commenced, that one at least has received the Military Medal for bravery, that the various reserves have contributed upwards of $6,000 toward various patriotic funds and that altogether the Indian population has evinced a gratifying spirit of loyalty are the most interesting features of the annual report of the Indian Department just published. It is also interesting to note that the Indian population has increased from 103,531 in 1915 to 105,561 in 1916.

It is stated by the report that nearly one-half of the total strength of the 114th Battalion (Haldimand Rifles) has been recruited from the reserves of Eastern Ontario. There are 65 Indian members of the 52nd Ontario, commonly known as the "Bull Moose Battalion"; the Bruce Battalion has 65 Indians from Cape Croker reserve, where the total population between 21 and 65 is only 168. Eighty Indians were recruited from remote regions of the Hudson Bay.

In all, about 1,200 Indians have enlisted. They are distributed by provinces as follows: Ontario, 802; Quebec, 103; Manitoba, 89; Saskatchewan, 57; Prince Edward Island, 24; British Columbia, 17; Nova Scotia, 14; New Brunswick, 12; Alberta, 9, and Yukon, 2.

Of this number eight are commissioned officers, as follows: Lieut. Geo. Smith, 4th Battalion; Capt. Ormond Picard, 12th Battalion; Capt. Charles Smith, 114th Battalion; Lieut. Cameron D. Brant, 4th Battalion (killed at Ypres); Lieutenants Milton Manin, James D. Moore, and R. R. Hickey and C. A. Cooke, of the 114th Battalion.

A notable demonstration of the traditional loyalty of a distinguished Indian family is was the action at Langemarc of Lieut. Brant, who was a great-great-grandson of the famous Capt. Joseph Brant, who rendered such valuable service to the British Crown in the days. Two other lineal descendants of the great chieftain, Corpl. Albert W. L. Crain, 4th Battalion, and Pte. Percy Crain, *were severely injured at Ypres.*

Private Richard Pierpoint *of the 52nd Battalion, has won the high honor of the Military Medal for bravery.* His brother was severely wounded.

New Consul for Japan

Considers Trade Openings Good Between Canada and His Country

The new Japanese consul, Yasutaro Numano, has arrived in Ottawa. He replaces Dr. Yada, who has gone to fill a similar post in Japan in his country in New York.

Mr. Numano predicts that there will be closer trade relations between Japan and Canada. The Japanese have met with admiration at the magnificent fight Canada has made. The fact that there is a Japanese detachment in the Canadian army was referred to. Japan is anxious to secure Canadian commodities, such as fish, minerals, pulp wood and wheat. Japan in return has textiles, toys, silk goods and other commodities much needed in Canada.

A Friend of the Outcasts

Hogan Opened Flop to Give Hungry Men More Than Words

As a relict to the frequent plaintive personal political flops, one is delighted to read of another kind.

This is Hogan's "flop," the word carrying as it does the thought of throwing yourself with small preparatory measures on any place of rest that can be utilized. Hogan, who established it in Chicago many years ago, is dead. But the "flop" remains. Outcasts can find a bed at Hogan's shelter for two cents a night payable strictly in advance—and sometimes action at a price for a shade below cost.

The fact that Hogan was a prize fighter before his reformation may have had something to do with his methods afterward. Prize fighters are not without acquaintance with battered humanity. In fact, if the blows are received in fair fight, even a knockout becomes honorable. Moreover, men of his following deal with individuals rather than with theories.

Consequently, when Hogan was converted, he went after men. Technology may have lost an able dissector, but the down-and-outers gained.

High prices will reign for 15 years is the opinion formed by the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association at Memphis, Tenn. Professor Sprague of Harvard University, said that into the next decade there would be expended the advances in prices of material and finished products which normally would have taken 10 to 15 years for realization. Hence his fear that prices would first attain a higher figure and remain there for the period hinted at.

The British Government has appropriated $25,000,000 to aid disabled soldiers in restarting life at various crafts, which will be taught them at central points in the kingdom.

BRITAIN'S FORESIGHT SAVES WORLD FROM BIG RISE IN COST OF RUBBER

Financing and Fostering of Rubber Plantations in Her Colonies Now Proving a Boon to the Consumer in Keeping Prices Down

When the British Government some years ago began to take an active interest in fostering the rubber industry, and finally succeeded in practically cornering the rubber market, it is far from probable that the wisdom shown in this connection was properly appreciated at the inception of the movement. Subsequent events show quite clearly that had not this been done, rubber, in common with almost every commodity, would have greatly increased in price, instead of which it is obtainable today at not only pre-war prices, but in many cases below the prices obtaining some time ago.

In 1893 Brazil was producing practically all of the world's supply of rubber. With commendable foresight Great Britain realized the coming importance of rubber products, and about this time took an interest in the establishment of plantations in her tropical colonies, so that when the motor industry and allied manufactories brought about a sharp demand for the product, Great Britain was prepared to meet the conditions. Today it is estimated that over 75 per cent. of the world's supply of crude rubber is controlled by British interests.

While in 1910 the total production of rubber was about 70,000 tons, with the price at $3 a pound, the estimated amount of crude rubber used in 1916 was approximately 202,000 tons, with the price between 60 and 70 cents a pound, or just about half the price asked at the commencement of the war.

The public in general, perhaps unfamiliar with the conditions, may not properly realize the benefit that is derived from this state of affairs. Leather has advanced in price steadily since the opening of the war, until the hide is worth today as much as was paid for the whole animal not so long ago. By the aid of Government control, the individual is able to purchase rubbers or overshoes, or even motor tires at the same old price, or even cheaper than some time ago. It is stated that Great Britain has recently given a single order for two million pairs of hip-length rubber boots for the soldiers. This order required the use of fourteen million pounds of rubber and millions of materials, yet no one hint of any advance in price "on account of the war."

Rubber appears to be rapidly superseding leather in footwear, owing to the difference in price, and in winter wear the saving should be affected by the substitution. While the cost of certain chemicals and fabrics used in the manufacture of rubber footwear, and the higher prices paid for labor may have some effect on the price of the manufactured article, the indications are that, leather being so expensive, rubbers and rubber overshoes will be more than ever popular this year.

Live News of Busy Magrath

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that certain lands in the Town of Magrath will be offered for sale for arrears of taxes and costs on Saturday, Feb. 17th, 1917, at the hour of 11 O'Clock in the forenoon at the Town Hall in the said Town of Magrath.

The said Lands to be sold aforesaid are described as follows:

Lot 5	Block 14	Plan 3985 J.	
" 8	" 19	"	"
" 3	" 39	"	3046H
" 5	" 13	"	3985 J
" 4	" 28	"	3046 H
" 5	" 28	"	"
" 1	" 48	"	"
" 2	" 18	"	"
" 8	" 18	"	"
" 9	" 18	"	"
" 19	" 18	"	"
" 20	" 18	"	"
" 34	" 18	"	"
" 23	" 49	"	"
" 24	" 49	"	"
" 25	" 49	"	"
" 25	" 50	"	"
" 26	" 49	"	"

South 40 ft. of West 100 ft. of Lots 19-20-21-22 Blk. 49 Plan 3946 H.

MELVIN GODFREY,
Secretary-Treas.

W. C. Keenig for several years manager of the Royal Bank of Canada here, has resigned from the bank service and is now back in Ontario. Mr. Keenig, since leading Magrath has managed branches in Havana, Ponce and other cities of the West Indies.

Lumber
Sole Shoes
Men & Boys
2.50 1.50
Felt Lined. Just the thing for Winter wear
J. L. Gibb & Son
Magrath - Alta.

GET A FARM OF YOUR OWN

TAKE 20 YEARS TO PAY

The land will support you and pay for itself. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from $11 to $30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—Irrigated lands from $40. Terms—One-twentieth down, balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to $2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Privilege of paying in full at any time. Here is your opportunity to increase your holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Superintendent of Lands, Dept. of Natural Resources, C.P.R., Desk 80, Calgary.

IMPOUNDED ANIMALS

I have in the town pound kept by the undersigned One Red Three year old heifer white face and white legs. Hereford stock, and one red roan three year old heifer both of these animals are branded X on left ribs also O with vertical stem on right hip. These animals were impounded in the town pound on Dec. 23rd. 1916. Town of Magrath, province of Alberta.

Melvin Godfrey,
Poundkeeper.

SALE SALE

Watch the Mercantile Co. for January Sale.

The last issue of the Improvement Era contains a highly interesting and instructive article on the temperance movement in Canada by Mr. Devee Woolf L. L. D. of Raymond.

L. D. King, manager of King Bros. Ltd., is spending a few weeks in the south.

Mr. Fossum's Piano Recital

Wednesday and Thursday evening of this week Mr. Theodor Fossum the popular Medicine Hat pianist, assisted by his wife, Mrs. Fossum, and Miss Margeret Bradshaw, a pupil of pronounced talent, gave two recitals, one at Magrath and another at Raymond. At Magrath a splendid audience greeted them, but at Raymond the attendance was very small. However, at the latter place the attention was perfect and the unstinted applause showed that they were highly pleased with the numbers.

Mr. Fossum's program was a very brilliant one. He was accorded a warm reception and every piece was a feast of beautiful tone and marvellous technique. His number played by the left hand alone and the Stoccato Etude by Rubenstein proved popular numbers. His series by Chopin, opened by the inimitable Waltz Brillante, were very fine.

Mrs. Fossum's rich mezzo-soprano voice was heard to advantage in four pleasing numbers. Miss Bradshaw played a Nocturne by Chopin with very studious and skilfull interpretation.

Monday morning bright and early, the big January Sale of Grant and Davies will open. This is the big shopping event of the season as the counters are loaded with genuine, money saving bargains. The sale closes on the 20th.

Amos Peterson, manager of the Mastadon Mining Co. Ltd., Capt. Sanders, of the A.M.C., and F. C. Steele, of Raymond, were the guests of J. W. Evans at a theatre party at the Grand theatre, Calgary, last week, seeing "Peg O' My Heart." After the performance they spent a delightful hour in the Cabaret Gardens.

F. W. Karren left Monday for Vancouver where he will open an office for Strong and Dowler. This energetic company are making elaborate preparations for the coast business, which is expected to boom when the war closes.

Clarence Blaxall, of Vulcan spent the Christmas holidays with his mother here.

Ben Hood, of the C.P.R. freight department at Okotoks, was a visitor with his parents during the holidays.

For some reason the proposition to furnish lights to the town by the Superior Supply company of Lethbridge, fell through. Their offer always did appear too good to be true.

G. A. G. Geddes, manager of the Bank of Montreal, spent the Yuletide holidays in Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dudley left Thursday morning for Utah where they will spend the winter.

Among the leading exhibitors at the recent poultry show in Lethbridge were some of Magrath's fanciers. Ririe, Woodruff, Searle, Elbert and Mendelkow.

It is expected that the new Godfrey theatre will be ready for opening in ten days.

Magrath people will be interested in the marriage of Miss MacRae who formerly taught school here, to Capt. MacKay, of an eastern regiment, which took place in Calgary recently.

Capt. and Mrs. Sanders spent the holidays in Magrath, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher. He expects to go overseas shortly. Mrs Sanders will accompany her husband as a Red Cross nurse.

Give The Leader Your Next
Order for Printing

THE PIONEER MEAT MARKET

We wish you all a very
Happy New Year

TRY OUR BREAD
Fresh Bread Daily
Soft Drinks, Ice Cream, Soda Fountain
Candy Tobacco Cigars
Good Meals our Specialty
LONG JIM
FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY
Magrath - Alta.

Sensible Shoppers
will take advantage of our great
Semi-Annual
SALE!
which opens to the public
MONDAY

GRANT & DAVIES
Magrath Phone 82 Alberta

Magrath Trading Co.
"A Good Place To Trade"

Call Now and Inspect
Our New
MERCHANDISE
that is arriving daily
We Have
The Goods,
The Time,
The Place

AND THE FATHER SAW HIM—

By J. D. A. Evans

"If Herbert Wootton, formerly of Wolvercombe, Devon, England, and last heard of in or near the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, will communicate with Messrs. Appleton & Sebright, Solicitors, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, he will learn of something greatly to his advantage."

The above notice appeared in the columns of a Winnipeg newspaper during the autumn of a year in the nineties. The request pertained to an individual many old-time residents of the city may remember; and in particular will people dwelling within the agricultural districts adjacent to Winnipeg at the period mentioned possess a recollection of him.

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On the rugged coast of Devon stands a certain Manor House. This is known as Wolvercombe. It is verily one of the ancestral homes of England Mrs. Hemans has so beautifully portrayed. The mansion is situated amidst oak trees which have weathered winter's storms decades ere William the Conqueror defeated Harold in the Battle of Hastings. The picture gallery at Wolvercombe contains paintings of Woottons who have played a prominent part in the political and naval dramas of Britain. Within the pages of Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho" we may read of Wolvercombe village with its small antiquated meandering in front of the whitewashed cottages; allusion is likewise made to the ancient church by various writers of poetry and romance.

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Christmas Day, 189—. A flurry of snow has swept over the countryside. At the Manor House are assembled a large party of guests. The traditional at Wolvercombe to celebrate Yuletide after the fashion of long years since. But, one member of the Wootton family is absent—Herbert, eldest son of the House. He is spending Christmas on Manitoba's prairies. As he sits within his lonely lodge-house thoughts are evidently dering across the seas. In the early springtime of two years before he had departed to seek sanctuary in a far-off land. The angry father, and all. Yet at Wolvercombe broken chords were vibrating even if silence could the sound be heard. A mother's love has never failed to wing its flight to where boys and girls are, and that the true spirit of Christmas, the goodwill which must circle the world in all centuries yet to be.

Within a few days following Wootton's arrival in Winnipeg, he secured employment with a farmer within a district from which Bird's Hill is plainly visible. For upwards of two years Herbert remained, which have acted a quarter section of land for homesteading purposes within a locality that is as the crow flies a day's distant some thirty miles eastward of the city. Four years passed away, he commenced his daily toil during this period, as with the two years previously communication had transpired between the Manor House at Wolvercombe and himself. Across his father's horizon was hovering a dark cloud. In the autumn of 189—, he was taken with sickness, and his celebrated specialist gravely stated the patient's condition as very precarious. Soon arose within the father's mind the wish that Herbert should be searched for, urged to return. As a result of the paternal attitude, an advertisement was therefore inserted in a Winnipeg daily paper, a copy of which was forwarded to Wootton by a neighbor who had noticed the strange request. For some days Wootton scratched for what purpose the notice had been inserted. Perhaps——— However, he decided to confide in Winnipeg of that company solicitors. He did so; the following morning a message in reply was received, the wording of that communication was simply, that a return home, for the expenses of which journey a large draft upon a Main Street banking establishment would be mailed. During the second week of December he left Winnipeg, having made plans to arrive at home in time for Christmas.

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The early hours of Christmas Eve. The Allan liner Sardinian is proceeding up the Mersey to the Alexandra dock. Ere traffic in the great city of Liverpool has commenced its daily routine, Herbert is driving through Dale and Lord streets to the Northwestern station. The Birmingham Limited speeds southward; he changes trains at Bristol; towards the noon hour the towers of the Cathedral Church at Exeter are in sight. A few minutes after three o'clock Wootton stepped upon the platform at Attercworthy, nearest railway point to Wolvercombe. At the station gate stands the Vicar, to whom he had telegraphed from Liverpool. Along the lanes of the high banks prance the horses; presently the lodge gates of the Manor are seen, and the door of the lodge a father and mother await their son, the Vicar having informed them of Herbert's arrival in England that morning. With the assistance of Mrs. Wootton, the father has walked from the Manor House; a curtain must be drawn across the scene which ensued as the carriage appeared in sight.

"But the father saw him . . . ran towards him . . . blessed him, for this my son, was dead, and is alive; he was lost, and is found."

The eldest son of the house of Wootton had returned to the home of his forefathers. In the village of Wolvercombe, such a Christmas Day as followed had never been known within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. That Yuletide when the present Squire returned from foreign parts.

* * * *

Wootton has not forgotten Winnipeg, or his once lonely farm home within a district which in 1916 forms one of Manitoba's best agricultural domains. He may revisit the scenes some day; he is the fortunate owner of property situate in a most delightful suburban district of the city.

Stefansson Exploring Extensive New Land

Is Adding New Territory to the Map of Canada

The reports from Vilhjalmar Stefansson received by the naval department show that the new land discovered and now being explored by him is of very large extent. Stefansson has explored over one hundred miles of coast line without any indications of an end of the new land.

Along the coast there are mountains four thousand feet high, and beyond this range Stefansson saw, some miles inland, another range with peaks eight thousand feet high. This winter he will carry on the exploration both inland and further along the coast.

The officials here, after going through the reports, are confident that Stefansson is amply provided with provisions to enable him to continue his work next summer. The explorer refers to the trouble with the Blonde Eskimos, as referred to in the New York dispatches. He does not seem to anticipate, however, any serious difficulty.

Ruins of Babylon

All That Is Left of the Tower of Babel Is an Immense Cube of Brick Work

No part of the world is as rich in ancient remains as the valley of the Euphrates, in Mesopotamia. When it is remembered that tradition places the site of the Garden of Eden only a few miles amongst its many ruins are those of ancient Babylon, the promising nature of the valley to the scientific excavator becomes apparent.

It is near the ruins of Babylon that is found what many scholars believe to be the remains of the Tower of Babel—an immense cube of brick work, called by the Arabs Birs Mimrud. Recent exhaustive examination of the strange pile and its site has revealed the fact that the tower which once stood here consisted of seven stages of brick work on an earthen platform, each stage being of a different color. The tower boasted of a base measurement of nearly six hundred square feet, and rose to an unknown height. Even today the ruins rise some hundred and sixty feet above the level of the surrounding plain.

About Von Hindenburg

Described as a Typical Hun, Stout, Coarse and Pig-Headed

Major General Sir A. E. Turner, in the Saturday Review, says:

"I had the advantage of being attached twice for manoeuvres to the German 14th Army Corps, of which 'Le Moloch allemand,' as the French call him, commanded the 28th Division. He had then the best reputation as a leader in the German army and I saw him wounded and outgeneralled by von Hindenburg, the smartest soldier I ever saw in Germany, and by General von Gronc, another similarly efficient commander. Hindenburg gave one the idea of a resolute, hard-headed, contemptuous man, with a share of brains. One took him to be utterly ruthless, and his square head and little eyes gave him a Mongolian origin and denoted unmistakably cunning and cruelty. While his predecessor, General von Gronc, was the former corps general, von Buelow, promoted over his open arms and admitted me freely to all the critiques after each day's manoeuvres, von Hindenburg only suffered me because I was there by command of the "all highest," and he would not allow me to write circles or to be present at the critiques. He was cold, but not actually rude, but he seemed to enjoy the insolence of manner with which an underbred Prussian junker treated me on every possible occasion. He was an aide-de-camp of the Grand Duke of Baden, who was the soul of courtesy, and I am confident that Hindenburg, who evidently resented my presence on his staff, got the arrogant junker to 'make things hot for me.' I was in no way impressed by Hindenburg's ability. He struck me as a typical Hun—tall, stout and coarse, like most Germans, a huge eater and drinker. I was told that on one occasion the officers of his staff were discussing on poetry in his presence and comparing the merits of Shakespeare, Schiller and Goethe. After listening impatiently for a time the general could stand it no longer, and thundered from the table: 'Gentlemen, I have never risked making myself weak by reading poetry, and I strongly advise you to follow my example.'"

Western Butter Shipped to Britain

Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Very Successful

The co-operative creameries which the Provincial Department of Agriculture have established at various parts of the province of Saskatchewan in order to put the dairying business on a better basis, have had a very successful season, reports W. A. Wilson, the Dairy Commissioner.

During the season, he states, the co-operative creameries have had a total output of 2,500,000 pounds of butter. Sixty-seven cars of butter have been shipped to points outside the province, while the local trade took care of about four carloads per month. There were altogether 9,200 farmers who supplied milk and cream to the creameries.

A new venture proved to be a success. This was the shipping of some butter to Great Britain from Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the provinces combining to make a carload of butter, which went to Manchester, England. This shipment of butter was made direct from Regina and contained butter from Manitoba and Alberta as well as that furnished by the creameries of Saskatchewan. The butter was well received in England; in fact, a demand has been created and there are great possibilities for a future market in England.

Birds Still Keep Secret

Aviators Cannot Yet Compete With Nature's Flyers

Although of recent years aviation has made tremendous strides, the best of human aviators cannot be compared with those of nature's flyers in speed, endurance, lifting and sighting power; birds beat aviators every time.

A common swallow, for instance, can travel in the air at the rate of 120 miles an hour.

The vulture, when swooping on its prey, cuts through the atmosphere at nearly 150 miles an hour.

Some time ago a swallow flew from Antwerp to Compeigne, a distance of 140 miles, in 68 minutes, the flight being timed by observers who returned the bird's average rate of speed at 128 miles an hour.

The fastest an aeroplane has ever travelled is 108 miles an hour, and this speed was only obtained by building a little freak machine, terribly dangerous to handle.

Then, again, birds fly for 24 hours at a stretch without descending, even in boisterous weather.

After eight or nine hours' continued flight a bird is never wearied both mentally and bodily, and if he had strong winds to fight, he is often in a state of collapse.

No flyer could carry out long flights across sea and land like cuckoos, for instance, which any naturalist will tell you often start from English shores and find their way to Africa.

At a height of 10,000 feet the earth in detail is most difficult for an aviator to see, even when he is provided with strong glasses that he can discern even large buildings and rivers. But, at that height, a bird like a kite can spy tiny lizards and field mice on the earth, for their sighting powers are twenty times stronger than those of aviators.—Kansas City Star.

"Canada in Flanders"

Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration, has received, by order of the Canadian Government, two thousand copies of Sir Max Aitken's book, "Canada in Flanders," for distribution in English schools. Letters acknowledging the books are most striking. The head master, St. Thomas, Bolton, for instance, writes: "Over a hundred of my old boys enlisted in the Cameron Highlanders, Ingersoyd, of Grimsby, remarked: "My girls correspond with those of a Canadian school, and love it." Miss Brown, of Cheltenham, says: "We have twenty scholars corresponding regularly with scholars in Canada." W. J. Walsh, of Cheetham Hill, says: "My eldest son, a sergeant in the 10th Battalion, was killed in the wood in April, 1915." David Reckie, of Bolton, says: "My son was killed at Ypres."

Dobbin Still on the Job

Motor Industry Has Not Yet Superseded the Horse by a Long Way

Enormous as has been the advance made by the motor industry within recent years, it does not seem to have made serious inroads on the popularity of the horse. Dobbin is still apparently holding his own on the plough, in the farm, the park, and the race course. This latter may be regarded as his peculiar preserve.

Though on record for the first time with the rivalry of the motor on the battlefield, where thousands of horses lie dead, uncomplaining and unrewarded, much of the heat and the burden of the day, he has even more victories since he has gathered to his resources for a mighty carnival of destruction, proved once more his indispensability.

Many thousands of horses have been shipped from Canada and the United States to Europe since the war began. This has occasioned a scarcity of animals in many parts of the continent, heavy draft horses being especially in request. A dispatch from Chicago states that the adaptable Belgian and Percheron horses are advancing in price. Horses of this class, particularly the lighter types, are fetching big money just now and bringing handsome profits for the lucky owners.

Horse is produced by a cross between the purebreds and animals native to this continent are fetching between $500 and $600 for a well matched pair, while it is not so long ago that such a team could be purchased for from $200 to $300. So that these useful animals have more than doubled in average value.

All this comes as very good news for the people of this city, which is the centre of one of the greatest horse producing districts in North America. Sires of the finest stock are plenty in Alberta, and their property can safely be left to look after the bank accounts of local farmers and ranchers, besides adding to the prosperity of the province generally.

Old Dobbin has been going for a long time, according to the wise one, before "he went yet."—From the Calgary Herald.

Marriage By Proxy

Marriage by proxy, which has been allowed in France amongst soldiers with the front, is unknown in English law. It it were thought desirable to permit such marriages, as in the case of a sovereign or of other persons of exalted rank, a special Act of Parliament would probably be passed for the purpose. The few marriages by proxy of Englishmen that have taken place were either for reasons of state, as of cermenting Henry VIII's marriage with Anne of Cleves was by proxy, but when he saw her he remarked that he "wished he didn't want a great Flanders mare for a wife," and was only too glad to pension her off the same day, which was the best thing that could happen to her.—London Chronicle.

A Distinction

"Whom is pretty Mrs. Gaddy in mourning for?"

"Nobody that I know of, but she is in black for her husband."

IN THE WHEAT

His wheat is golden for the harvest blade;
Amid its ranks red prairie roses shade,
And by the fringe his little maid
Trips in and out; she is too young to know.

He left his binder canvased in the shed;
He left her mother, weeping, at the gate;
His harvest yields a richer red
And shouts for reapers; other fields can wait.

When in the spring across the fragrant mould
His seeder-shuttle wrought a richer zone,
He did not dream how much a year can hold,
Nor what a field should ripen with his own.

His care was all for simple, selfish things—
His home, his wife, his horses, and his child;
No thought had he for conquerors and kings,
Or reeking power and innocence defiled.

Then in an hour his soul was born again;
He saw himself the nation's inmost part—
She felt a pride that smothered half the pain
As through her tears she nodded her assent.

His wheat is red for harvest, but his blade
Is red with richer harvest at his side;
And in his eyes, clear, calm and unafraid
He sees a maiden playing in the wheat.

—Robert J. C. Stead in Maclean's Magazine.

The Chronic Alcoholic

Society Pays a High Price for the Luxury of Maintaining Inebriates

It is generally acknowledged that society has failed to handle effectively the problem of the chronic alcoholic. Arrest does not cure drunkenness; fine does not prevent it. Punishment, as evidenced by the cycle of imprisonment, release, fresh debauch, arrest and reimprisonment through which he passes again and again. Dr. V. V. Anderson, in a study of 100 "repeaters" (a number of arrests for the group, 1,775), emphasized the cause of this failure, namely, disregard for that the practice of medicine is medical as well as social. Only 10 per cent. of these alcoholics were steadily employed; 49 per cent. were not self-supporting when at large. Of twelve groups of diseases or defects seven insane, seven epileptic, thirty-two possessed a psychopathic constitutional inferiority, seventeen showed alcoholic deterioration. Fifty of Anderson's subjects were steady laborers and only periodic. Forty-six steady drinkers, only 2 per cent. were rated as of adult intelligence, and fifty-two were feeble-minded and above twelve years. The periodic drinkers possessed a higher level.

Ancient Bell Customs

Two Hundred Years Ago Getting-up Time Was 5 a.m.

The nine o'clock bell in the evening was an early observance by the Massachusetts colony of the old English curfew bell. It was rung in Boston previous to 1650 by the town bell-ringer who later also had charge of the curfew, which was rung at three bells were rung in Boston at eight in the morning, one in the afternoon, and nine in the evening. Two hundred years ago the hours were five in the morning, eleven in the morning, one in the afternoon, and nine at night. In that date the inhabitants were not so prompt in arising as in the previous century, for the bell was rung at 4.30 by the first bell-ringer.

The midday bell was not rung to call people to dinner, however, as it is now. In 1664, "For the more contentment and expeditious dispatch of Marchants affayres in any other relating to strangers and our inhabitants," it was ordered that the Bell shall be runge at 11 of ye Clocke every working day to give notis thereof to persons concerned, and that the ringer shall be allowed, and per yeare by every persons that comitteth their estate to the value of £1000 in the Towne house for the space of one hower for the said service expenced."

About 1730 the practice of ringing a bell at one was begun, though for some years later requests were made for an eleven o'clock bell at some of the churches, and that practice continued for the last half of the eighteenth century. During that century bells were rung between eight and nine in the morning on the day of a town meeting. On days of rejoicing the bells were rung from six or seven in the morning till noon, and from two to six in the afternoon. The afternoon bell is not known to exist for daily ringing were: For one ringing, $50; for two, $100, and for three, $150 per annum.

The Civil War did more to abolish the observance of Saturday night as the bells were rung from six or seven to the falling away of the previous twenty years. To the war must also be credited the abandonment of New England farms, started by the more frequent intercourse between town and country by railroads.—Boston Transcript.

Disabled Canadian Soldiers

What Is Being Done to Restore Their Ability

The Military Hospitals Commission at Ottawa informs us that 2,081 soldiers were under its care at the beginning of this month. Of these, 426 were at Sanatoria for tuberculosis, 1,655 at convalescent hospitals, 682 of the latter being outpatients—while 39 members of the force were in asylums for the insane. Of the 426 cases of tuberculosis, it may be added, almost exactly half were discovered in time to prevent them from leaving Canada for the seat of war.

According to a statement prepared by the Militia Department, up to October 15th, 1916, the number of soldiers sent back to Canada because of medical unfitness was 6,208. Of these, 961 were suffering from wounds, shell-shock, or the effect of gas; 122 were insane; 245 were afflicted with tuberculosis; while the remainder, 4,880, were suffering from other diseases and disabilities.

The Canadians ought to know what is being done by the Military Hospitals Commission, acting on behalf of the whole body of citizens, for the restoration of their wounded defenders to a position of self-support and independence.

Every disabled soldier is medically examined on arrival in Quebec. If he is no longer in need of hospital treatment, he is sent home free of charge, being granted a full pay pension or gratuity according to the extent of his disability.

If he needs further treatment, he is taken to the hospital or sanatorium where the treatment most suitable to his case is available, and, if possible, to the institution nearest his home. Men who cannot resume their former work on discharge from hospital are advised and enabled to take special training for new occupations. This is free of cost; and while it lasts the men are being trained the Dominion Government maintains them and their families.

Men needing artificial limbs are taken to Toronto, where these limbs are made and supplied without charge. Men with serious nerve disorders are treated specially in the Ontario Military Hospital at Cobourg.

Each Provincial Government has appointed a Commission to help discharged men in securing steady and remunerative work. The Dominion Government, and other authorities and employers, systematically give preference to returned soldiers when filling vacant positions.

The public can and should co-operate in helping this urgently necessary work, by encouraging the men to take advantage of the curative and educational opportunities given them, and afterwards by seeking for them suitable work. Local committees have been formed for this purpose in many towns, but much more is to be done in this way.

The treatment, most carefully carried out in accordance with the latest principles and the best methods of medical experience, includes many forms of occupational exercises, often requiring special and costly apparatus; the scientific use of electricity; massage; and elementary engineering, gardening, bee-keeping and poultry raising.

The object is to increase the capacity of the patients, and to lessen the effect of any injury they have received, by getting them into practice for such industries as they can profitably undertake. The medical and educational officers try first to discover what each man is most likely to succeed at, and then to fit him for it as thoroughly as possible.

It has been wisely decided that no man shall forfeit any part of his pension on account of his industry and enterprise in improving his own financial position.

Let our readers write without hesitation to the secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission at Ottawa, or to the Provincial Commission at the Provincial capital, asking for information that may be of use to sire, or giving practical suggestions resulting from thought or experience.

Rigid Food Economy For Whole World

Surplus of Wheat Supplies Will Be Greatly Reduced in Another Year

Rigid economy throughout the world in the consumption of food, in view of the deficient crops and the financial requirements of the European armies, is urged by the International Institute of Agriculture, which has issued the most extensive report it has issued since the war began. The institute says all nations are confronted with a grave situation.

It is estimated that at least 2,300,000,000 bushels of wheat will be consumed in the year ending July 31, 1917, which is the end of the period the world's surplus supplies of wheat will have decreased to 46,000,000 bushels. The report says it is only on account of the fact that last year's harvest was abundant, leaving a balance of 350,000,000 bushels, that there is available sufficient wheat for the year ending with next July.

The world's supplies of five cereals—wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn—is placed at 533,000,000 bushels. This includes the unexportable Russian stocks and also the stocks of Rumania and Bulgaria. The surplus of oats is placed at 166,000,000 bushels. A general scarcity of fodder is expected.

The total Russian stocks of wheat now stored, which, if military conditions permitted, would be available for export at the next harvest are estimated at 300,000,000 bushels.

How Germany Can Now Make Peace

When There Is an Awakening in Awakening in Germany Peace Will Not Be Far Off

Professor Hans Delbruck, one of Germany's most eminent men, and one of the "ferocious ninety" who instructed neutral opinion at the outbreak of the war, now says that he believes Germany would, and should, join to create a world tribunal to settle national disputes on the principle of justice, instead of force of arms. He admits Germany's past hostility to arbitration and to disarmament, but holds that the reasons for this policy will not obtain after the war. He sadly acknowledges that other nations are convinced that Germany started the war, and sincerely think their future is unsafe unless German aggression is made impossible.

Then follows this not unpathetic message: "We may give as many assurances as we like and be ever so sincere, but we are not believed. Were there some means by which we would give our opponents, especially our worst foes, a better and more correct opinion of our character and our aspirations, there is no doubt we would be immediately much nearer peace. But there is no such means."

To the outside world it seems that means are ready at hand should Germany desire to employ them. Those means are, first, for the German people frankly to recognize where lodges responsibility for the start of the war, and, second, to repudiate the leadership that has brought her and the greatest part of the world to the brink of destruction. There is a Germany whose promises would be accepted. It is a true and abiding Germany, not the noxious Prussian growth that has fastened itself upon her. Germany can secure a fair and honorable peace—can make it within her own borders. If news were to come of a fundamental change in German leadership, it is probable an armistice would be declared within a fortnight. The matter is in Germany's own hands. As long as she elects with a false sense of patriotic loyalty to uphold the Hohenzollerns and their policy she is saying the war is to go on.

The various peace movements have been without influence, because their promoters, professing morality, have shown no moral backbone. They have shirked the supreme question of who started the war. It is necessary to give judgment. An issue such as the vital interrogatory cannot be avoided. Anyone who says he does not know or care where the war blame cannot be regarded as a practical friend of peace.

It still remains a fact that on July 31, 1914, Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, telegraphed to the British ambassador in Berlin: "I said to the German ambassador this morning that unless Austria can get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria-Hungary are not forcing European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I could not accept it at St. Petersburg and Paris, and go the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it His Majesty's government would have nothing more to do with the consequences."

Great Britain offered Germany practically an alliance if Germany would keep the peace and others broke it, not only on July 31, 1914, but on the preceding day, when the British secretary instructed his agent at Berlin to say to the German chancellor that if the peace of Europe can be preserved and the present crisis be safely passed, my own endeavor will be to propose some arrangement to which Germany could be a party by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia and ourselves, jointly or separately."

The German government never replied to these offers, and, not replying and plunging into war, it is not possible to believe the German government is wishful for peace. If it wanted war may never be known, but the cold record shows that it wanted it. If it wanted this last August, if it appeared that the central powers had repeatedly made arbitration offers, and if the entente had wrongly rejected them, but refused to present any alternative offers, and because of this Germany declared war, Germany would say, and say truly, that Germany had no option but to defend herself. Germany or Germany would say that a beginning toward right could not be made by conducting a guilty war.

Germany is awakening, but is not yet awake. When there is an awakening when the people rise and act on the facts, and visit punishment where richly deserved, peace will not be far off. But no peace is likely while Germany is upholding the things done in her name; practically says to the world now that what she is ready to do the same thing again.—New York Globe.

The Swiss System

With a population of less than 5,000,000 Switzerland can put in the field an army of 500,000. The United States, with 100,000,000 inhabitants, maintains a regular (mobile force) army that could be seated in the Yale Bowl and have plenty of room to spare. How does the Alpine republic do it?

In the first place, every able-bodied man is a soldier. Every one is able bodied pay a military tax, graduated according to income, and there is no exemption. Training is regular (mobile force). Training begins early, schoolboys from seven to fifteen years old spending from four to eight hours a week in compulsory gymnastic drill and physical training without arms. In the summer comes work in the cadet corps, 100 to 200 hours, where marching, map reading, etc., are taught and also target practice with the rifle. The rifle used is a miniature of the regular army weapon.—Outing.

Coal Enough

According to the International Geological Congress, there is coal enough yet unmined to last the world nearly six thousand years at the present rate of consumption. There is a reserve of unmined coal estimated at 7,398,561,000,000 tons. This does not of course take note of the coal deposits in the Antarctic and Arctic polar regions, which are possibly very large.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY — 10 CENTS PER PLUG

What Is Uric Acid ?

THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL AND SUDDEN DEATH.

Ever since the discovery of uric acid in the blood by Scheele, in 1775, and the bad effect it had upon the body, scientists and physicians have striven to rid the tissues and the blood of this poison. Because of its over-abundance in the system it causes backache, pains here and there, rheumatism, gout, gravel, neuralgia and sciatica. It was Dr. Pierce who discovered a new agent, called "Anuric," which will throw out this impurity, eradicate this uric acid from the system. "Anuric" has proved to be 25 times more potent than *lithia*, and consequently you need no longer fear muscular or articular rheumatism or gout, or many other diseases which are dependent on an accumulation of uric acid within the body. Send to Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., for a pamphlet on "Anuric," or send 10 cents for a trial package of "Anuric Tablets."

If you feel that tired, worn-out feeling, backache, neuralgia, or if your sleep is disturbed by too frequent urination, go to your best drug store and ask for Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets. They are put up in 50-cent packages.

Doctor Pierce's reputation is world-wide, this medicine and you know that his "Golden Medical Discovery" for the blood and his "Favorite Prescription" for the ills of women have had a splendid reputation for the past fifty years.

Doctor Pierce's Pellets are unequaled as a Liver Pill. *One tenny Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose.* Cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

SIR PENYWERN'S WIFE

BY

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued.)

Sir Penywern remained thoughtful for a few moments, then, finally as who could not show himself ought to be easily disposed of when met with a little firmness!

"It would be worth a five-pound note to you if you would take me to him," suggested he, tentatively.

Webling's eyes glistened.

"I daren't do it, for fifty pounds," he said dolefully. "You don't know Finch. When he turns nasty, well, there's nobody in this world to beat him at it."

"Ah!" exclaimed Sir Penywern with an inspiration. "A bad-tempered man, is he? Hot and hasty?"

"I believe you!"

"A man who wouldn't hesitate, say, at shooting another man who offended or wronged him?"

Webling, however, gave him a shrewd and stealthy look, and made no farther admission.

"And it was from this man that you carried a letter to Lady Tradescant?"

"Yes. I had to."

"And you expected to find a letter to carry back to Finch, when she had had time to read the one she received?"

"Well, yes. That was what I expected."

"And why didn't Finch take it himself?"

"I've told you. He didn't dare. He can't go up to the Hall, and her ladyship won't go and meet him outside," no ordinary one, and might reflect upon the family if it were to be freely discussed. On the whole it was better ignored.

"He expects her to do that!"

"He wants her to. So he tells me. But she won't come. I suppose she's afraid."

"We must try and get her to change her mind," said Sir Penywern in a very dry tone. "For my part, I shall do my best to bring about a meeting between them."

"Things would straighten out if only you would arrange that, Sir Penywern," said Webling earnestly.

The baronet looked at him keenly. "And what would you get out of it, for you to be so keen about the meeting?"

"If he keeps his word to me—and for that matter I'd take care that he should—it would be worth perhaps as much as ten pounds," said Webling.

Sir Penywern ground his teeth. The thought that his unfortunate wife was in the power of a group of wretches who were scheming and plotting to grind the last penny out of her fears and her distresses incensed him to the point of frenzy. It was as much as he could do to refrain from twisting the neck of the

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try It for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—Not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine For Pain in Acoustic Tubes. Ask and Murine Ear Remedy. Write for Book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv

frankly cynical gentleman who was admitting so plainly his own share in the sordid business.

But it was the moment for self-repression and discretion, and he controlled his temper.

"Well," he said, "we must see what we can do. In the meantime I should like to know where I can find you again."

Webling pointed up the street to a little shop which jutted out from its fellows.

"That's where I'm lodging," said he, "in two little rooms over Pent's the stationer's."

"May I ask what calling you follow?"

"Well, Sir Penywern, I'm a little bit of everything. I do reporting, copying, anything in that line. And I'm a bit of an artist as well; most years I have a little thing or two in the Academy show."

"And what brings you down here?"

"I'm doing a set of sketches in water-color for a gentleman who's had one series from me already."

"And may I ask how you came across Mr. Finch?"

"Why, you won't be shocked, Sir Penywern, if I confess it was at the village ale-house," acknowledged Webling with a laugh.

They were walking up the street, and they now stopped outside the Pents' shop.

Webling put his latch-key into the lock of the side-door.

"Will you come upstairs, Sir Penywern, and see my sketches?" he said.

But Sir Penywern was anxious to get back to the Hall, and he was by this time satisfied that this was Webling's lodging.

"Thanks. No," he said, trying not to be too curt. "Good-night."

CHAPTER XVI.

Daphne, in her room at Redgrange Hall, was lying, hysterical and exhausted, on the couch at the foot of the bed, while Lady Acrise and Salter fussed about her, peering into her face with anxious looks, making remarks about her pallor in disconcerting asides, and hissing whispers, and generally doing all that they should have left undone, with the best possible intentions.

Daphne had come in from the terrace in a state of fearful excitement, had roused her aunt's nervous fears by her behavior, and finally had caused still more alarm by falling on to a sofa in an outburst of hysterical weeping, the reason for which she would not explain.

Lady Acrise, after flying about the drawing-room in a state of frantic helplessness, had rung the bell, given incoherent orders to the servant who appeared, and had at last helped Salter to take Daphne upstairs.

During the two hours which passed before Sir Penywern came back they continued their ministrations, without producing any but inadequate results.

Daphne's tears still flowed at intervals, even when she lay quietly on the couch with her eyes closed.

Lady Acrise at last dismissed the maid, in order to have confidential talk with her niece.

"Daphne," she said, "this can't go on. You should never forgive myself if I were to allow you to remain here, living this horrible life with a husband who doesn't understand you, doesn't sympathize with you, doesn't make allowance for your situation."

"What do you mean, Aunt Valerie?" asked Daphne feebly.

"Well, you are a very young woman, and he is a man of settled tastes and habits, which don't interest you. Isn't that so?"

"Oh, yes, I suppose so. But it isn't his fault."

"No, of course it's not. But you are suffering from the situation."

Daphne shook her head. She knew that this was not the root of the matter. But, then, her aunt knew it, too. And neither lady wished to dwell upon a subject which, while it was constantly in their thoughts, would not admit of free discussion.

Lady Acrise was constitutionally averse from the discussion of other people's trials, except behind their backs, when one could be epigrammatic and wicked without restraint. Besides, this trouble of Daphne's was no ordinary one, and might reflect upon the family if it were to be freely discussed. On the whole it was better ignored.

"At any rate," she went on, when Daphne showed no disposition to help her, "you don't seem to be happy together, and the longer I stay here the more certain I feel that a temporary separation, you see, temporary, of course," she hurried on, putting up her hand to warn her niece not to interrupt, "would be the best thing possible for you."

Daphne struggled languidly to her elbow.

"I think so, too, aunt," she said gravely. "I think I should like to go away with you."

Now that she had so unexpectedly gained her point, Lady Acrise was for the moment rather dismayed. A niece with a secret or such a grievous kind as Daphne's might be somewhat dependent upon sympathy she might even draw her aunt into some of the scandal in which she had managed to wind herself.

Lady Acrise, while smiling and affecting to be pleased at her niece's decision, began to wonder whether it was altogether right to come between husband and wife, and whether it would be fair to Sir Penywern to take his wife away from him.

Daphne did not understand.

"I'll come with you, Aunt Valerie," she said, "on condition, of course, that I'm allowed to pay all my own expenses. I suppose you will be going to the sea, won't you, when the London season's over?"

"Oh, yes, I suppose so, dear! At any rate, we can have a few weeks in town together, which I am sure you will enjoy. And then, well, then we can take stock of the position again, and if Sir Penywern very much wants you back, and you think it right to go——"

"He won't want me back," said Daphne with decision. She lay back for a few moments, and suddenly caught an expression on her aunt's features which set her thinking. "Do you want me, either?" she inquired suddenly.

"Of course I do my dear child. There's nothing I wish for more in the world than to be able to restore my dear Daphne back to her old happy self."

Daphne shivered and lay still.

"Thank you, Aunt Valerie, then I'll come," she said in a whisper.

She knew that her aunt was not so anxious to have her as she had seemed to be before her niece had agreed to come. But on the other hand, Sir Penywern was certainly less anxious still to keep in his vicinity a wife who had proved to be an utter failure in every respect.

So Daphne lay quietly, with closed eyes, hearing the matter settled, and not feeling any relief from the thought, until the footsteps of her husband passed along the corridor, when she started up and sat, trembling, against the head of the couch.

Lady Acrise, foreseeing a domestic storm, ran to her niece, kissed her and condoled with her effusively, and then disappeared hurriedly by way of the dressing room as Sir Penywern knocked at the door.

(To Be Continued.)

AND THE FATHER SAW HIM—

By J. D. A. Evans

"If Herbert Wootton, formerly of Wolvercombe, Devon, England, and last heard of in or near the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, will communicate with Messrs. Appleton & Sebright, Solicitors, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, he will learn of something greatly to his advantage."

The above notice appeared in the column of a Winnipeg newspaper during the autumn of a year in the nineties. The request pertained to an individual many old-time residents of the city may remember; and in particular will people dwelling within the agricultural districts adjacent to Winnipeg at the period mentioned possess a recollection of him.

* * *

On the rugged coast of Devon stands a certain Manor House. This is known as Wolvercombe. It is verily one of the ancestral homes of England's Mr. Hemans has so beautifully portrayed. The mansion is situated amidst oak trees which have weathered winter's storms decades ere William the Conqueror defeated Harold at the Battle of Hastings. The picture gallery at Wolvercombe contains paintings of Wootton who have played a prominent part in civil and naval dramas of Britain. Within the pages of Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" may be read of Wolvercombe village with its small stream meandering in front of the whitewashed cottages; allusion is likewise made to the ancient church by various writers of poetry and romance.

* * *

Christmas Day, 189—. A flurry of snow has swept over the countryside. At the Manor House are assembled a large party of guests; it is traditional at Wolvercombe to celebrate Yuletide after the fashion of long years since. But, one member of the Wootton family is absent—Herbert, eldest son of the House. He is spending Christmas on Manitoba's prairies. As he sits within his lonely home, perchance thoughts are wandering across the seas. In the early springtime of two years before he had departed to seek sanctuary in a far-off land. The angry father, and——. Yet at Wolvercombe bygone chords were vibrating even if dimly could the sound be heard. A mother's love has never failed to wing its flight to absent boys and girls. Is not that the true spirit of Christmas, the goodwill which must circle the world in all centuries yet to be?

Within a few days following Wootton's arrival in Winnipeg, he secured employment with a farmer within a district from which Bird's Hill is plainly visible. For upwards of two years Wootton remained, then selected a quarter section of land for homesteading purposes within a locality which as the crow may fly is distant some thirty miles eastward of the city. Four years passed away, he continued his daily toil; during which period, as with the two years previous, no communication transpired between the Manor House at Wolvercombe and himself. But now his father's horizon was hovering a dark cloud. In the autumn of 189— he was stricken with sickness, and a celebrated specialist gravely stated the patient's condition as very precarious. Then arose within the father's mind the wish that Herbert should be searched for, urged to return. As a result of the paternal attitude, an advertisement towards that end appeared in a Winnipeg daily paper, a copy of which was forwarded to Wootton by a neighbor who had noticed the strange request. For some days Wootton wondered for what purpose the notice had been inserted. Perhaps—— However, he decided to come into Winnipeg and cable the solicitors. He did so; the following morning a message in reply was received. The wording of that communication was simple; a return home, for the expenses of which journey a large draft upon a Bank Street banking establishment would be mailed. During the second week of December he left Winnipeg, having made plans to arrive at home in time for Christmas.

* * *

The early hours of Christmas Eve. The Allan liner Sardinian is proceeding up the Mersey to the Alexandra dock. Ere traffic in the great city of Liverpool has commenced its daily routine, Wootton is driving through Dale and Lord streets to the North-western station. The Birmingham Limited speeds southward; he changes trains at Bristol; towards the noon hour the towers of the Cathedral Church at Exeter are in sight. A few minutes after three o'clock Wootton stepped upon the platform at Ashterworthy, nearest railway point to Wolvercombe. At the station gate stands the Vicar, to whom he had telegraphed from Liverpool. Along the lanes of the high banks prance the horses; presently the lodge gates of the Manor are seen. At the door of the lodge a father and mother await their son, the Vicar having informed them of Herbert's arrival in England that morning. With the assistance of Mrs. Wootton, the father has walked from the Manor House; a curtain must be drawn across the scene which ensued as the carriage appeared in sight.

"But the father saw him . . . ran towards him . . . kissed him. For this my son was dead, and is alive; he was lost, and is found."

The eldest son of the house of Wootton had returned to the home of his forefathers. In the village of Wolvercombe, such a Christmas Day as followed had never been known within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, that Yuletide when the present Squire returned from foreign parts.

* * *

Wootton has not forgotten Winnipeg, or his once lonely farm home within a district which in 1916 forms one of Manitoba's best agricultural domains. He may revisit the scenes some day; he is the fortunate owner of property situate in a most delightful suburban district of the city.

This Is the Life

When a girl with a face like a cream pull marries a youth who never earned a dime outside a shooting gallery, the editor has to paint the bride as a radiant vision of blushing beauty and the groom as one of our young business men, or else delinquent subscribers. If the editor has spread a two-column obituary over a prominent citizen who never paid a grocery bill outside of his justice court, he is liable to be waited upon by some two-fisted relatives of the deceased with an injured look in either hand.—Boonville, Ark., Progress.

Useful Waste Paper

There are many uses to which waste paper can be put by Scouts. For instance, brown paper makes an efficient chest protector for cyclists when worn beneath coat and shirt, and is useful for temporary leggings and socks. Common waste paper can be utilized as stuffing for pillows and as a substitute for hay in fireless cookers.

Germans Hiding Their Gold

There are thousands of Germans who are hoarding 10 and 20 mark gold pieces in stockings and cupboards, rather than give them to the Imperial Bank in exchange for paper. It is officially announced that any gold coin still in hiding by January 1, 1917, will lose its legal tender value, and the hope is expressed that hoarders will take the hint. The Imperial Treasury intends to "remint" the existing gold circulation, substituting for the present currency new coins emblematic of the present "great hour." Eminent artists have been entrusted with the task of devising a suitable design which is to be "essentially different" from the present gold pieces, which bear the head of the Kaiser.

* * *

"Where is the new recruit?"

"Well, sir, since he went, an hour or two ago, to sew on a button with gunmotion, no one seems to have seen anything of him."

* * *

At Registration: Where were you born?

Maiden: Nebraska.

Clerk: What part?

Maiden: All of me, of course.

On Coastguard Duty

Extracts From the Diary of a Boy Scout Who Is Doing His Bit

Tuesday, January 19: H—— and I slept together in this "bungalow." We were warm and comfortable (sleeping six hours at a stretch and two hours as an afterthought). The bungalows were filthy, but we have now made them quite decent. They are old railway carriages well fitted up inside but for beds. Well, last night H—— had a sort of couch affair and I had the table, but I put all the new overcoats (which, by the way, are quite military and very fine) on the table and thus made a very soft bed. We now sleep four in each bungalow.

The coastguard station and houses are a good twenty minutes' walk from this lookout box. We are quite isolated here except for the two bungalows in which our chaps live. We are not allowed to leave our enclosures as we are liable to be shot; all the coast is entrenched and the sentry passes every quarter of an hour, relieving the monotony by a cheery "Good night" or "Here again." The accent of these north country people is very funny, and we are known as "scoots." The weather is perfect and we are all happy.

The Pen that is Always Ready to Write

Waterman's Ideal fulfills every requirement of a sensible and serviceable Christmas remembrance. The universal standard pen. To suit every hand. Have you one of your own? Fully guaranteed. Folder on request.

SOLD AT THE BEST STORES

L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, Montreal

$2.50 to $150.00

"I wonder," remarked Mrs. Brown, as she put down her paper, "what they'll do with the Kaiser when the war's over? I suppose they'll take his crown away from him and make him look for another job."

"Perhaps," agreed Brown, "and I rather fancy I know the job he'll choose."

"What's that?"

"A diver's."

"Why?" asked Mrs. Brown.

"So that he can inspect his fleet now and again," was the reply.

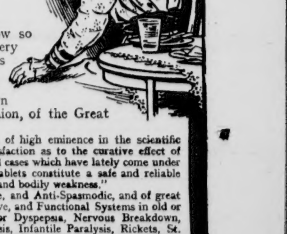
The Silver Lining

Pale, but nevertheless smiling contentedly, Mrs. Levinski entered her lawyer's office. Taking the chair before the desk, she said: "I've had another accident, Mr. Berg. Last night I slipped on the sidewalk down town and got hurt. The doctor says I ought to have damages."

"Why, Mrs. Levinski," exclaimed the lawyer, "isn't this the third accident within a month?"

"Yes," replied she proudly, "ain't I lucky?"—Youth's Companion.

Nervous Dyspepsia



The Modern Scourge and How to Meet it.

The speed at which we live, the hustle now so necessary for success have unfortunately a very adverse effect on the nervous and digestive systems of Canadians. The baneful results, increased lately to an alarming degree, often lay the seeds of more deadly trouble, but it will be satisfactory to learn of the ever-increasing popularity in the Dominion, of the Great British Remedy, Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Dr. Ramsay Colles, J.P. of the City of Dublin, a man of high eminence in the scientific world, says:—"I have great pleasure in expressing my satisfaction as to the curative effect of Dr. Cassell's Tablets in cases of nerve troubles. From several cases which have lately come under my notice I am able to form the opinion that Dr. Cassell's Tablets constitute a safe and reliable family remedy, and appear to be specially effective for nerve and bodily weakness."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-Spasmodic, and of great therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve, Digestive, and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognized modern home remedy for Dyspepsia, Nervous Breakdown, Stomach Catarrh, Kidney Disease, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anæmia, Sleeplessness, Brain Fag, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; 1 tube 50 cents, 6 tubes for the price of five.

Sole Proprietors:—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

GET A FREE SAMPLE

Send your name and address and 4 cents for postage, etc., to Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, and 5 generous samples will be mailed you free of charge.

Britain's Greatest Remedy

Severe Headaches and Pains in the Back

Resulted from Deranged Kidneys and Constipation of the Bowels

It is in vain to try to regulate and restore the healthful action of the kidneys until the liver and bowels are set right.

And just here is where so many kidney medicines fail. Kidney derangements almost invariably begin with constipation and torpidity of the liver. The whole work of filtering the blood is thrown on the kidneys, and in time they fail to stand the strain. The poison in the system gives rise to severe headaches, pains in the back and tired, depressed feelings.

Because they act directly on the liver and bowels, as well as on the kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are eminently successful in the treatment of kidney derangements.

Mr. William Loney, Marysville, N. B., writes: "I am glad to recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to anybody who is suffering from kidney trouble or constipation. I suffered for a long time from kidney disease and pains in the back, but have found that by using one pill a week the kidneys and bowels are kept in good order, and I do not have any more pains in the back or head like I used to have. I was also a great sufferer from piles, and could get no relief until I used Dr. Chase's Ointment. This ailment is entirely cured now, but we always keep both the pills and the ointment in the house for use when they are needed."

This statement is endorsed by Mr. F. Saunders, Town Marshal, who writes that Mr. Loney's letter is true and correct.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Remember that imitations only disappoint. The genuine bear the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author.

Buy Matches

As you would any other household commodity — with an eye to full value. When you buy

EDDY'S MATCHES

You receive a generously-filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.

ASK FOR

Eddy's "Silent Parlor" Matches

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME

Taught by mail. Under English direction. Specially prepared for Canadian students. Diploma granted. Many graduates in every district. Fee moderate. Write for prospectus and free copy of Veterinary Guide. Calendar and full particulars sent free on application to

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When buying your Piano Insist on having an

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TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Any experienced physician will tell you the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from us, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.

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ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All sizes or direct. Brand style and size. For 25c we will mail you

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited

55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

New Zealanders Too Eager

New Zealand battalions successfully attacked a German strong point and in new trench beyond Flers, other New Zealand troops holding the position on the right and left. The operation was preceded by a tremendous bombardment, in the midst of which there appeared flame-shells, sending fire along the trench and great rings of black smoke into the air. Following the leaping barrage the New Zealanders quickly gained their objective. The men's zeal in pursuing the fleeing enemy carried them beyond their objective, and meeting machine-gun fire they returned to it. The tanks took part well in advance of the position occupied by our troops.

"Teacher wop't let me in school" "Gee! You're always lucky." — Life.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Old Japanese Swords

Rare Metal Responsible for Fine Temper of These Weapons

Ancient weapons, such as helmets and swords, are steadily regaining their lost place in the paraphernalia of the world-wide war. This is the opinion of Capt. Murata, of the Japanese army, who adds that England has recently equipped her men in the field with steel helmets modelled after Japanese helmets of old days. The new headgear, 300,000 of which are reported to be in use in the British army, are made of a compound of steel and aluminum. Light in weight, they are capable of resisting the force of a bullet or shell splinter at five yards distance, as well as spent shot or fragments of shells. On the other hand, Japanese swords are in favor among German soldiers. Long before the war, the military experts of Germany studied Japanese swords, especially those by the famous swordsmith Masamune, the Andrea Ferrar of Japan, and ascertained that molybdenum is responsible for the special sharpness of the Japanese swords. Simultaneously with this valuable discovery, the German authorities bought up the yield of the mines in Japan and utilized it in various fields of munition manufactures.—East and West News.

MY FOUR LITTLE ONES USED BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Albert Nie, St. Brieux, Sask., writes: "I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for the past seven years and they have done my four little ones a great deal of good." The Tablets always do good—they cannot possibly do harm — being guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from injurious drugs. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Young Machiavellis

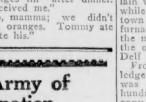
Mother: "Children, I'm shocked! You each promised me you wouldn't eat your oranges till after dinner. You have deceived me."

Willie: "No, mamma; we didn't eat our own oranges. Tommy ate mine and I ate his."

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only relieve but they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

BOOK ON **DOG DISEASES** And How to Feed

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America's Pioneer Dog Remedists

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118 West 31st Street, New York

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

A safe, reliable regulator of monthly ailments. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address THE COOK MEDICINE CO. *Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Windsor.)*

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No 1. No 2. No 3.

THERAPION Used in French Military Hospitals with Unfailing Success in all cases of Nervous Debility, Mental Depression, Loss of Vigour, Sexual Weakness, Impotency, Premature Decline, Lack of Energy, Failing Memory, Want of Will Power & Vital Force. Prevents Consumption. Is a Blessing to Nursing Mothers. Restores Lost Manhood. Ensures Offspring Free from Hereditary Taint. Prevents Premature Old Age. Is the Greatest Remedy for Nervous Troubles. Is Sold Under a Positive Guarantee to Cure any case of Nervousness, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Premature Decline, Lack of Energy, Failing Memory, Want of Will Power, or Blood Disorders, or to Refund the Money with Interest. Is Sold by Druggists Everywhere at $1 per box, or 6 boxes for $5, or will be sent Post Paid on receipt of price. Pamphlet Free. Sold by all Druggists, or sent Post Paid on receipt of price. THE THERAPION CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

THERAPION LASTING CURE. SAFE AND SURE. "THERAPION" IS THE BEST. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Women Know

that they cannot afford to be ill. They must keep themselves in the best of health at all times. Most of all, the digestive system must be kept in good working order. Knowing the importance of this, many women have derived help from

Beecham's Pills

These safe, sure, vegetable pills quickly right the conditions that cause headache, languor, constipation and biliousness. They are free from habit-forming drugs. They do not irritate or weaken the bowels.

Women find that relieving the small ills promptly, prevents the development of big ones. They depend on Beecham's Pills to tone, strengthen and

Keep Them Well

Directions with Every Box of Special Value to Women. Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

CHILBLAINS

Easily and Quickly Cured with

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

Prepared by **A. B. Dewlen**

DOUGLAS & CO., PROP'S. NAPANEE, ONT.

Reclaimed Heroes

Whether good boys are committed to reformatories and industrial schools or not, good boys certainly come out of these institutions, as is shown by their splendid record of war service. Up to March last 30,000 such old boys were known to be in His Majesty's forces, and of these thirty-two have been "mentioned in dispatches," four have been awarded the Victoria Cross, sixty-nine the D.C.M., eight the Russian Medal of St. George, three the French Medaille Militaire, one the Croix de Guerre, and nineteen have received commissions in the army.—London Chronicle.

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

Creators of Chinaware

Greek Claim as Originators Not Substantiated by the Known Facts

It is to the Chinese alone that the world owes the creation of chinaware. While the Greeks, who have persistently laid claim to the invention of this article of adornment every day use, were making experiments with terra cotta, the Chinese had already completed the manufacture of porcelain. The assertions by Chinese histories that pottery was made in the Chinese empire as far back as 2900 B.C. are open to considerable question. It is a matter of indisputable record, however, that porcelain was extensively produced in China about 87 B.C.

From that period the art was developed and perfected through the centuries, the centre of the industry being King-le-Chin, where porcelain was first made in 580 A.D., while the eighteenth century kiln town possessed no fewer than 2,000 furnaces. Of all Chinese porcelain, that of the Ming dynasty, 1368-1644, is the old blue ware, imitated by the Delf manufacturers.

From China to Japan the knowledge of the production of porcelain was carried on in 27 B.C. Seven hundred years after the first company of porcelain makers was established in Tokio. It is, however, rather the production of pottery than of porcelain that the Japanese have displayed pre-eminent skill.

The first record of the appearance of porcelain ware in Europe is in 1587, when Bianca de Medici received from the Sultan of Egypt a present of blue Chinese porcelain. The manufacture of chinaware in Europe led to strenuous and intermittent efforts at imitation, the Venetian glass of Murano, of which any examples exist having that made in 1580 by Francis de Medici II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, this attempt, however, ceasing seven years later. From time to time the industry appears to have been revived in France, but it was not until 1693 that the genuine article was made at St. Cloud, to be further developed 50 years later at Vincennes.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Yours,

W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Dreaded Cargoes

Sailors Hate Sugar and Coffee Worse Than Dynamite

At first sight it would seem that dynamite is the cargo to be most to be avoided. But from a sailor's point of view there are far more dangerous loads. He dreads, for instance, a cargo of sugar. Put hundreds of tons of cane sugar in casks in the hold of a big steamer, and the steam through a belt of hot weather. The odor is sickening. The sailors cannot get the sweet taste out of their mouths. They crave vinegar or lemon-juice — anything sour. They lose their appetites and are always glad when a voyage on which the cargo was sugar is over.

Coffee is as disagreeable as sugar, in addition to being very dangerous. Cotton is a really dangerous cargo. If a little oil finds its touch the cotton the result is what is called spontaneous combustion. A single bale of cotton saturated with such an oil as boiled linseed, and lying at the bottom of the hold, can be counted on only to a slow match attached to a bomb.

Acids and other chemicals form dangerous cargoes. Carbide of calcium, for instance, is more dangerous than dynamite. Acetylene gas is made from this chemical and the gas is constantly given off if the product is exposed to the air.

Shipmasters dislike carrying drums of acid where they cannot be reached readily. A Chilean ship was lost at the Falkland Islands leaking badly. Her cargo was made up of drums of acid and chalk. The acid had leaked from the drums and mixed with the chalk, forming carbonic acid gas in the hold. This gas is deadly and the crew could not make repairs. Meantime the acid had gathered at the bottom of the hold and eaten away the iron frames of the ship.—Tit-Bits.

"Hello, old chap! What are you doing in the chemist's?"

"I want something for my head."

"H'm. How much do you reckon you'll get?"

Daylight Saving

Innovation Is Justified From an Economical and Scientific Point of View

Although it is too soon to pronounce definite judgment as to the success of the experimental use of "summer time" in many European countries last summer, the reports thus far at hand are quite uniformly favorable.

The Viennese people consumed $142,000 worth less gas under the new time schedule. In England the plan is said to have given general satisfaction, even the farmers, who at first opposed it, having become reconciled. The British government has appointed a committee to consider the special and economic results of the experiment, and to report whether it seems advisable to perpetuate the plan, with or without some modifications. At this year's meeting of the British Association, Prof. H. H. Turner, Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, justified the innovation from a scientific point of view, while Prof. J. Perry, who admitted that he had formerly opposed the scheme without giving it due consideration, declared himself a convert.

FELL FROM LOFT; HURT; THEN WELL

How a Man Who Landed on Wood Pile and Was Sore From Head to Foot Found Quick Relief

Once upon a time Edwin Putnam, who lives in the quiet, pretty hamlet of Wendel Depot, Mass., climbed up into a loft to get some building material, but in the interval another man living in the country must often do. Suddenly he slipped and fell. Ten feet below was a pile of wood, knotted and gnarled. It was a nasty jumble, and Mr. Putnam was injured painfully in the back, he was covered with bruises, and was sore from head to foot.

The next day he bought a bottle of Sloan's Liniment which had been recommended to him. Within a very few hours the soreness had vanished and the lameness had disappeared. He was active man once more.

Sloan's Liniment can be obtained at all drug stores, 25c, 50c and $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

Some Exceptions

Wife: There, now! This paper says that married men can live on $10 a week.

Husband: But, my dear, all of us haven't wives who take in washing.—New York Weekly.

Judge: You can take your choice, $10 or ten days.

Prisoner (still in a foggy condition): Til (hic) take the money, y'r honor.

Sleeplessness.—Sleep is the great restorer, and to be deprived of it is vital loss. Whatever may be the cause of it, indigestion, nervous debility, mental worry, try a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the action of the stomach, liver and bowels, they will restore normal conditions and healthful sleep will follow. They exert a sedative effect upon the nerves and where there is unrest they bring rest.

Auto Improves Worship

The Presbyterian Board of the United States state in a special report that the automobile is helping scattered communities in having to swell church attendance. Farmers in their conveyances, attend church on Sunday mornings, and their wives and families in the evenings.

A Modern Villain

Through the shrubbery Marcus Pelf, the wealthy rejected suitor, watched Harry Harrison, the village blacksmith, clasp Ruth Roberts in his strong, young arms.

"Curse 'em!" he hissed. "I'll have my revenge! I'll buy 'em an automobile for a wedding present and then look on gloatingly while they have Blacksmith shop to buy gasoline!"—Kansas City Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

A Big Grain Elevator

Concrete Elevator at Fort William With Storage Capacity of 3,500,000 Bushels

One of the greatest of all elevators is the concrete grain elevator which has just been completed in Fort William, Ont. The storage capacity of this concrete elevator will be 3,500,000 bushels, or about 3,500 carloads, as commonly estimated.

The outstanding features of the concrete elevator are its marine unloading gear, which can empty any of the largest boats in less than ten hours. The marine unloading cars have a capacity of about fifty bushels and bushels an hour and are capable of unloading a big boat in less than two working days.

It will be possible to load fifty thousand bushels of wheat in freight cars every hour, which is tremendously fast. Canal boats can be loaded at the fast rate of thirty thousand bushels an hour. Aside from the great size and wonderful appliances for handling grain which have been incorporated in this elevator, the fact that it is constructed entirely of concrete reduces the liability of fire, and with it the cost of insurance.

There are thousands of children who are bright but frail—not sick but underdeveloped—they play with their food—they catch colds easily and do not thrive—they only need the pure, rich liquid-food in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

to start them growing and keep them going. Children relish SCOTT'S and it carries rare nutritive qualities to their blood streams and gives them flesh-food, bone-food and strength-food.

Nothing harmful in SCOTT'S.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-6

Dealing With Deserters

Offenders Committed to Jail May Be Handed Over to Military Authorities

The following order-in-council relating to desertions from the military forces has been promulgated by the government:

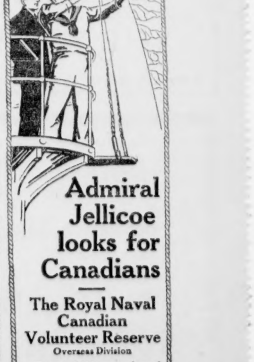
"In any case where a man of the active militia, or a soldier in the Canadian overseas expeditionary forces, is convicted of deserting or of absenting himself from the corps or unit to which he belongs without the leave of the commanding officer of such corps or unit, and is sentenced to a term of imprisonment therefor, the court of justice who imposed the sentence may, at any time pending its execution, upon the application of the said commanding officer or of the proper military authorities, and upon the offender agreeing to return to his military duties and not thereafter to desert or absent himself from the corps or unit to which he belongs, order that the offender be delivered to the military authorities instead of being committed to jail, and if such offender has already been committed to jail, may order his release therefrom, and that he be delivered to the military authorities."

What Is To Be Done?

Measures Must Be Taken to Make Future Wars Impossible

This war has proved that, when it comes to war, no means of slaughter is too foul to use, and no pledge too solemn to be broken, and no international agreement too strong to be torn up.

But what are the people going to do about it? Are they going to allow their cathedral domes, church steeples, campaniles, clock towers, fire stations, schools, colleges, banks, and domestic architecture to fall about their ears and bury them in the ruins without kings and diplomatists give the word and let loose the birds of war? Destruction by airship is only part of an immeasurably vast destruction. If the seeds of the future wars which are now being sown bear artificial fruit, and the present war is succeeded by another still more destructive in every generation, literary life in a century will be hardly inhabited and hardly habitable.—The Nation, London.



Admiral Jellicoe looks for Canadians

The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve

Overseas Division

will enrol 2000 men of good character and good physique for immediate service overseas, in the British Navy.

Pay $1.10 per day and up Separation allowance $20.00 monthly Free Kit

For further particulars apply to

The Nearest Naval Recruiting Station,

or to the Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa.

R. N. C. V. Overseas Division

Let Us Supply Your

COAL

We have opened a Coal Yard and are ready to give you the

Very Best of Service

We are handling only the

Best Domestic Coal

O'Brien and Peterson

Office East of New Elevator — Leave orders at O'Brien's

We Now have the Raymond Agency for the celebrated

GILMORE'S BREAD

Fresh Bread Daily

PIEPGRASS MARKET

GREETINGS TO OUR CUSTOMERS

WE EXTEND to our many Customers Heartiest Season's Greetings and appreciation for their business during 1916.

THE BROADWAY

Moore Lights

Gasoline & Kerosene Lamps

30 Candle Power 60 hrs. on one gallon of Kerosene or Gasoline

See Our Windows

From 10.50 Upwards

Raymond Pharmacy

The Rexall Store

Let the "Leader" do your

PRINTING

RAYMOND LEADER

Published Every Friday

$1.50 a Year in Advance

F. C. STEELE, Editor

1917. Don't forget the 7.

The Lethbridge Herald point out that farmers need not worry even though some form of compulsion is adopted in Canada to fill the gaps in our overseas battalions. The Herald says the man behind the plow is just as much of a patriot in the present crisis as is the man in the trenches. And the Herald is right.

National Service is not a forerunner of conscription as many people imagine. National service is merely a survey of the man-power of the Dominion, and is taken with the view of placing every man in the place where he can best serve the state. The only regret is that it was not adopted long ago.

Without warning the electric lights were shut off on the 27th of December. Business houses found themselves without lights and several businesses were forced to close-up entirely. The cause of the trouble is not clear. To most citizens it does not look good. The Knight Sugar company was most unfair in shutting down without warning to the citizens. The resentment of this shabby treatment is perfectly proper. Full compensation should be exacted from the company, and a definite understanding obtained from them.

All eyes will be turned on Edmonton and Ottawa in a few weeks The provincial and federal houses will convene next month. Both sessions promise to be marked by weighty legislation. It is likely that the proper machinery will be adopted at the session at Edmonton providing for the soldiers' vote and that early spring will see a general election. At Ottawa the attitude of the Liberal opposition will determine the question of an appeal to the country. This legislation will be brought down early in the session to allow Premier Borden to attend the Imperial Conference in London.

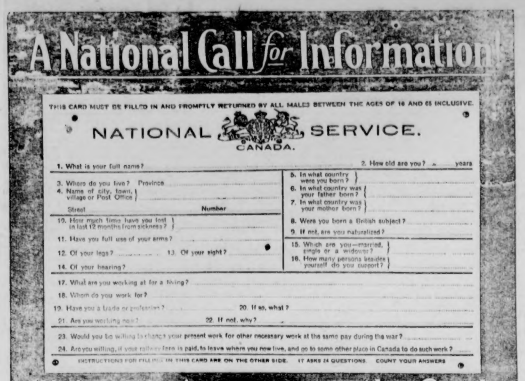
The second step in the campaign for the solution of the Boy Problem has been taken. The council has decided to purchase from Mr. A. Southard the property now occupied by the pool hall, the American Quick Lunch and the Ott barber shop. The price is set at $1000 cash. The plan is to erect a municipal gymnasium and library on this property, without a doubt a most commendable undertaking. The council has acted wisely and with foresight. Generations yet unborn will reap the benefits of their action. There is some division of feeling as to submitting it to the people. The bylaw involves the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, the issue one of profound public interest. For these reasons we believe the people ought to be consulted. No legislative body can get too close to the people Once backed by a mandate from the ratepayers the council can feel free and secure. And they need have no fears that the required two thirds vote will not be forthcoming.

The Leader wishes to commend the senior manual now being studied in the Y.M.M.I.A. The subject discussed is the Social Service Value of the Church. Every man in Raymond should attend these Sunday night classes in either the first or second ward, and get the benefit of this very fine course. It is the best manual in years.

Misses Florelle Love and Emma Wasden were Lethbridge visitors last Monday.

Elders Parley Christensen and Leslie Palmer left this week for Salt Lake City, where they will be set-apart for missions to the Northern States. These promising young men enter the mission service with the best wishes of their friends.

A National Call for Information



Write your Answers on the Card which you will shortly receive and Return Promptly. *It is Obligatory!*

M.I.A. Services

Tomorrow evening the following M.I.A. programs will be rendered:

FIRST WARD

New Year's Sermon by Bishop J. G. Allred.
Duet, Nora and Roy Anderson.
Reading, Lee Brewerton.
Girls' Chorus under the direction of Melba Kirkham.
New Year's Resolutions by Mrs. Fern Laycock.
Piano duett, Lucille Allen and Lucille Kinsey.

SECOND WARD

Address, Mrs. Pansy Gordon.
Violin solo, Lief Ericson.
New Year's story, Hazel Finch.
Vocal solo, Louise King.
Reading, Esther Jensen.
Instrumental, R. Weaver.
Duett, C. B. Strong and company

Elder Harold Stevens is home after a two-year mission to California. He labored principally in Los Angeles.

The band dance given during the holidays was the best dance of the season. Continuous dancing pleased the crowd greatly. The music provided by the orchestra and band was splendid, and the hope is that more such affairs will ollow.

Watch for the January Sale at the Merc.

COAL

Nut Coal 3.60 ton

Lump " 5.15 ton

BUY NOW

Ellison Milling Co

Raymond - Alberta

Dr. A. Clayton Greenaway

FORMERLY WITH DR. LOVERING OF LETHBRIDGE. OFFICE DR. J. S. WRAY'S OFFICE.

RAYMOND - - ALBERTA

See Bill Card Jr about that

DRAYING

PRICES REASONABLE PHONE 6

The Goodfellows' Club

announce their first

DANCE

Opera House, Friday, Jan. 12

in aid of the Patriotic Fund

Best Music Spring Floor Refreshments

Farmers! WHY NOT? Clean Your Own Grain

AND KEEP YOUR HOG FEED AT HOME

Come in & let me demonstrate the two Best Mills on the market

the old-reliable Chatham & the New Bull Dog

Also Wild Oat Separators & Smut Machines

J. W. JUDD MASSEY HARRIS WAREHOUSE

Our Chef Knows H O W

Give him a chance to prove it

Fresh Bread Daily Try a Loaf

N. Y. CAFE

Sugar City Cafe

"At Your Service"

Best Meal in Town

Fruit, Ice Cream, Candy Tobacco and Cigars

Electric Fans Private Booths Music